The Weekly Post.

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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

AN AUTUMN SONG.

Oh, the changes will follow the years as they go,
And shadows must mingle with sunlight, we know;
The flowers we gather will wither at last,
The songs we are singing be lost in the past;
Some links must be broken in life's golden chain
And bells that rang sweetly may not ring again!
Yet why need we mourn, looking back o'er the way,
When forth in the future such brightness may stay?
For all of our losses comes something to gain,
And pleasure close follows the footsteps of pain.

Oh, the river that floweth forever the same
May follow one channel and bear the one name;
But the flowers on its margin, the trees and the grass,
Forever must change with the seasons that pass.
And thus our affection—the stream of the soul—
Right onward, forever, unchanging shall roll,
Though that which hath blossomed once fair by its side
May sink away slowly with time's ebbing tide.
Oh! why need we sorrow for joys that are gone,
While the life-giving river forever flows on?

JENNIE HARRISON.

THE RIVAL FATHERS.

A GAME OF SPECULATION.

The French entered Amsterdam on the 20th of January, 1845. The soldiers stacked their arms on the pavement, and waited anxiously for their billets for quarters.

Despite the severity of the weather, the citizens turned out in large numbers to welcome and to admire the veterans in their rags. There was a general rejoicing throughout the city, which for the most part was illuminated. At the extreme end of the town there was a single house, whose dark, forbidding aspect was in strong contrast to the brilliant appearance of the neighboring buildings. It was the residence of the rich merchant Meister Woerden. He was completely absorbed on his commercial operations, and neither knew nor cared to know what was going on in the political world; and, then he was too familiar with the rules of economy to think of squandering candles on an illumination.

At this moment, when all was joy and enthusiasm throughout Amsterdam Meister Woerden sat quietly in his big arm-chair beside the fire. On the table there was a little brass lamp, a mug of beer, and a big clay pipe. On the other side of the fire sat an old maid servant, whose rotundity betrayed her Flemish origin. She was occupied in shoving back the coals that had fallen on the hearth, when there came a loud knock at the street door.

"Who can that be? Go and see," said the old merchant to the maid, who had risen to her feet.

A few moments later a stalwart young man entered the room. He threw off his mantle and approached the fire.

"Good evening, father," said he.

"How? Is it you, William? I did not expect you back so soon."

"I left Broek this morning, but the roads have been made so bad by the army trains that we have been the whole day on the way."

"Well, did you see Van Elburg!"

"Yes," said the young man, seating himself before the fire; "Meister Van Elburg consents to the marriage, but he adheres to his determination to give his daughter a dowry of only four thousand ducats."

"Well, then, he may keep his daughter and dowry," replied Woerden, with a frown.

"But, father—"

"Not a word, my son. At your age we have no more senses than to sacrifice everything for love, and to despise riches."

"But Herr Van Elburg is the richest merchant in Holland, and what he does not give now will be ours at his death."

"Nonsense!" replied Meister Woerden. "Am I, too, not sick? Listen, my son. You will soon follow me in my business. Never forget these two rules, never give more than you receive; and never further another man's interest to the detriment of your own. Guided by these principles, one will better his condition in marriage as well as in trade."

"But father—"

"Not another word, my son—not another word!"

William knew his father too well to say anything more, but he could not avoid evincing his displeasure by his manner. To this, however, the old man paid no attention; he calmly filled his pipe, lighted it, and began to smoke.

Again there was a loud rap at the street door, while at the same time the dog began to bark.

"Aha!" said Meister Woerden, "it must be a stranger, or the dogs wouldn't bark so. Go and see who it is, William."

The young man went to the window.

"It is one of the militia horsemen," said William.

"A militia horseman! What can he want?"

At this moment the maid-servant entered, and handed Woerden a letter. He carefully examined the seal.

"From the provisional government, said he.

His hand trembled as he hastily opened the letter and read it, but suddenly the old tradesman's face lighted up with a joyous expression as he cried:

"Good—good! I accept."

The letter contained an order for four hundred thousand herrings for the army, to be delivered within a month.

"William," cried the old man, "I have a capital thought. You would marry Van Elburg's daughter, and have a handsome dowry with her?"

"Yes, father, I would; but—"

"Well, leave the matter to me," interrupted the old man. "But see that there are two horses ready for us to-morrow morning early."

The next morning, at sunrise, father and son were on the high road from Amsterdam to Broek, which they reached about mid-day. They repaired immediately to the residence of Van Elburg, who, when he saw them enter, cried out:

"Ah, good morning, Meister Woerden! Have you fled from the Parlezvous? In any case, you are welcome."

"No, I flee from nobody. You know I have nothing to do with politics. I come to propose a good speculation to you."

"Yes! What is it?"

"I have an order from the government for four hundred thousand herrings, to be delivered within a month. Can you furnish me with that number in, say three weeks?"

"At what price?"

"Ten florins a thousand."

"Ten florins! Yes, I will furnish them."

"Very well, and now to dinner; I am half famished. At table we will talk of another matter."

Woerden introduced the subject of the marriage, but Van Elburg could not be persuaded to increase the dowry he had offered to give his daughter to the amount of a single stiver. They nevertheless decided that the wedding should take place that day week.

The following day Woerden and his son returned home. Hardly had they left Broek when the young man sked:

"Then, father, you have changed your mind?"

"How so?"

"Have you not offered to accept the dowry offered by Meister Van Elburg?"

"Let me manage the matter in my own way, my son, and ask no questions."

When the wedding came, Woerden and his son returned to Broek. Van Elburg received them kindly, but he was so flurried and nervous that William feared he had some bad news for them. His father, however, had no such misgivings; the old fox knew too well the cause of his colleague's disturbed manner.

"What is the matter, Meister Van Elburg?" he asked, with a sardonic smile. "You seemed to be worried about something."

"Ah, my friend, I am greatly embarrassed. I must speak with you."

"What is it? Have you changed your mind with regard to the marriage? Speak frankly; it is not too late."

"No, no; it is another matter entirely."

"Well, then, let us first proceed with the wedding ceremony. Afterward I shall be quite at your service."

The company, therefore, repaired to a neighboring church, and in a few minutes the young people were husband and wife. When they returned to the house, Van Elburg asked Woerden to go with him into his private room.

"My friend," began Van Elburg, when he had carefully closed the door, "in accordance with our agreement I should within two weeks from now, deliver to you four hundred thousand herrings. Thus far, however, I have not been able to procure a single one. There are none in the market; they have been all bought up."

"Certainly they have; I bought them up myself, replied Woerden, smiling.

"But—but—how about my contract?" stammered Van Elburg.

"You will fulfill it. Listen, friend Van Elburg; you will some day leave your daughter a handsome fortune; I shall leave my son at least as much; it is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss their future. This, however, is not true of the present. I shall soon give my entire business to my son, while you give your daughter only four thousand ducats. I could not oppose the wishes of the young people; but when I consented to their union, I determined to compel you to do your duty toward them. With this object in view I contracted with you for four hundred thousand herrings, at ten florins a thousand, although I then had all the herrings in the market. Now, in order to comply with the terms of your agreement, you must buy from me, and my price is fifty florins a thousand; you have, therefore, only to pay over to me the sum of sixteen thousand florins, and we shall be square."

While Meister Woerden was arriving at this mercantile deduction, Van Elburg regained his wonted equanimity.

"I see, I see," said he; "you are a clever tradesman. I am fairly caught, and must bide the consequence.

Their conference ended, the two old merchants rejoined the wedding company, as though nothing unusual had occurred between them.

A week later, Van Elburg went to Amsterdam ostensibly to see his daughter. Now the tables were turned.

"Ah, meister," cried Woerden, on seeing his colleague from Broek, "I am in a terrible dilemma. The time is approaching when I must deliver the four hundred thousand herrings, and not a cask can I find to put them in."

"That does not surprise me," answered Van Elburg, smiling: "you bought up all my herrings, and I bought up all your casks."

PRESENCE OF MIND ON THE STAGE.

The London Echo gives the following anecdote from a foreign contemporary; Gobert, the French actor, whose specialty was the impersonation of Napoleon I., was troubled with an infirmity of memory, in consequence of which all letters handed to him to be read on the stage had really to contain the words he was to deliver. In some military piece or other the Emperor had to receive a letter from his Adjutant and read it aloud to his assembled officers. A certain Gautier, the wag of the theatre, acted the Adjutant, and on the evening, instead of giving Gobert the written letter, he handed him a blank sheet of paper. The actor took it, and perceiving the trick that had been played him, returned the missive to Gautier, saying, with perfect gravity: "Read it yourself, General." Gautier, who did not know a word of the part and was too much taken aback to extemporize, could not extricate himself from the position before the public had discovered his discomfiture. Gobert's readiness was, indeed, almost as remarkable as that of a less celebrated actor, whose forte was the part of "Richard III." At the approach of one of his best points a hostile clique induced the supers to accost the tragedian with, "My Lord, we've taken Buckingham and cut his head off." "Tis well, replied he, "had it not been so, I should have said, 'Off with his head: so much for Buckingham!'" thus getting in his great effect after all.

LOVE'S FOOLISH DREAM.

I pointed to the bird, whose lay
Was caroled overhead;
"His joyous strain is not more gay
Than is my heart," I said.
I plucked the white rose from the tree,
And placed it in her hair;
"More sweet than you it cannot be,
Nor you," I said, "less fair,"
By the river's side we stood, and made
A mirror of the stream;
"As bright shall be our life," I said
In my love's foolish dream.

The summer bird, whose joyous strain
With my heart's joy was one,
Is fled. I listen, but in vain;
For me such songs are done.
The tree that bore the young white rose
I plucked to give her praise
Is dead years since; and this, and those,
Were set in after days.
The stream alone defies Time's hand
To change in any way;
Where we two stood, alone I stand,
Bright then and bright to-day!
And I am glad, because I know
My heart and this bright stream
Are linked by ties formed years ago
In my love's foolish dream.

—London Athenæum.

LONE MOUNTAIN

The San Francisco correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes about the famous cemetery wherein Broderick and Ralston are buried. He says: Lone Mountain lacks the precise regularity of plan with which these "silent cities" are usually laid out; but it gains space in its broken lines of perspective and grace in its winding curves. Some of its monuments are exceedingly tasteful and handsome. Conspicuous from its altitude, as well as its isolated position, is the tomb of Senator Broderick, who was killed in a duel arising from a political quarrel. On one side of the shaft surmounting the grave is the inscription, "Broderick, born 1820." On the opposite the date (1859) of his death. On the two remaining sides are inscribed, beneath appropriate symbolical figures, the words, "Mechanic, Senator."

Another handsome tomb, of dark gray stone bears upon its door-plate the name of Babcock, and through the grating one reads upon the marble slabs within, just beneath a dome lighted by stained glass, whence the dim, religious light falls like an aureole upon them, the names and dates of birth of New Orleanians. Strolling further along a fair Grecian temple, of white marble, arrests our footsteps and claims the tribute of praise. In its centre stands a life-size figure, in purest Parian marble of "Faith" with upraised finger pointing heavenward, and a look of beatitude upon the lovely face. The statue is said to be the likeness of the lady who slumbers beneath—the wife of Mr. Latham, president of the London and San Francisco bank, and one of California's moneyed kings.

Far from the peaceful shades of Lone mountain, in the very midst of the busy, bustling, noisy city, beneath the gloomy shadow of a handsome, but heavy looking church, gleams a tomb of white marble, upon whose side the passer-by may read the name, in large black characters, of Starr King. A minister of the gospel, serving in the church near which he now sleeps, Starr King, at the time a fearful war raged throughout the land, forgetting that his was a mission of "peace and good will to men," abused the privileges of his cloth, the sanctities of the holy edifice, to incite popular sentiment against a far-distant people struggling against such fearful odds for their rights—their homes. One Sabbath Starr King stood in his pulpit preaching, not God's love to mankind, but his own malignant hatred of the southern people. "Oh, that every bible in the land could be converted into cartridges to carry on a war of extermination!" he cried. "May God in heaven strike me dead if ever I relent toward the enemies of the union!" That night the blasphemous invocation was answered. Starr King was "struck dead," whether by direct interposition of an outraged deity or through the medium of apoplexy superinduced by his frenzied excitement in the cause of the spirit of hate, belongs to the unsolvable mysteries of this life.

MONKEY STORIES.

Good Words is responsible for the following: On board her Majesty's ship Euryalus there was a large black monkey with a long tail for whom the master had a particular aversion; he was convinced that it would some day get at and injure the chronometer of which he was in charge, and he always kept his room fast locked. One day, however, the monkey crept in, carried off the chronometer, and rushed up the rigging with it in his hand, the poor master following with tears in his eyes, while all the sailors in the ship were set to try and catch the thief. Higher and higher they climbed, but still the monkey kept above them, and when they were within an inch of him he dropped from one part of the rigging to another, with only a glancing hold on the ropes, where nothing but a four-armed beast with a prehensile tail could follow. At last one active fellow climbed closer and closer, there was no outlet right or left, above or below, his hand was almost seizing the creature's leg, when suddenly the beast, seeing he was brought to bay, waved the chronometer viciously over his head, raised his arm as high as possible, and then flung it as far as he could into the sea. A monkey on board another Queen's ship fell overboard in very bad weather; the sea was so high that the Captain refused to allow a boat to be lowered; but the feeling of the sailors for their pet was so great that at last he gave way. They rowed round and round in vain; and were returning sadly up the ship's side, when they saw the monkey, who had climbed up by the chain of the rudder, mocking and grinning at them for their useless pains as he sat on the figure-head. Another monkey, one Jocko, on board the ——, much petted by the sailors, was excessively jealous of a white kitten, which divided their affections with himself. One day the man on the bridge saw him creeping very stealthily round to where the kitten lay asleep in the netting; suddenly he stretched out his hand and chucked her overboard before any one could interfere. "Jocko," said the narrator angrily, "was an abominable beast. I could not bear him; he used to get drunk and play underhand tricks; still he was not altogether bad. A spaniel on board had had puppies, with which Jocko was extremely anxious to play; the mother, however, would have nothing to say to him, and would not allow him to enter the den. One day, however, she had left her children alone for a moment, and, coming back, found Jocko sitting nursing all the puppies together in his arms, great, fat, heavy lumbering lumps which he could hardly lift." After this proof of good intention the dog-mother used to take her walks about the ship, contentedly leaving her children in his charge, Jocko seeming to consider himself regularly installed as nurse.

A FAMOUS DIAMOND.

One of the finest brilliants in America, and one with a romantic history, is now for sale at a jewelry store in Salt Lake City. The stone is 1-32 of a carat lighter than the celebrated Tweed diamond, but its cutting is much better, and it is considered by experts to be more valuable. It weighs eight and a half carats and is exactly half an inch in diameter. It was for many hundred years in the family of an East India prince. This potentate presented it to the ex-Queen Christina of Spain, who presented it to her daughter, ex-Queen Isabella, on the occasion of her marriage. The latter was forced to sell it, with many other diamonds, and Henle Brothers, of New York, bought it at an auction of her diamonds, which was made in London. From this firm it was purchased by a St. Louis gentleman with about $60,000 worth of other diamonds He was soon after offered $15,000 in gold for it by the American club of New York, but he refused to sell it. Subsequently it was stolen from him while visiting at Saratoga springs by thieves, who employed what is known the umbrella game. While alighting from the cars a man spread an umbrella in his face, and as he started back the pin was torn from his shirt bosom. The trick was so dexterously turned that the victim did not discover his loss for several hours. When, however, he found himself minus the wonderful brillant, he promptly telegraphed to the daily papers of New York city, offering $5,000 reward; and no questions asked. In twenty-four hours his pin was restored, and the thieves were richer the amount of the reward.

After this the same gentleman went to Salt Lake City, and traded his diamond for mining property valued at $22,000. This mine—the Eureka Zintic—developed well, and the lucky speculator realized over $60,000 from his investment.

The miner who received the valuable stone got on a spree in Chicago, and there he played draw-poker with some gamblers, who, after they had won all of his money, induced him to bet his pin against $25,000. Of course he lost. A New York diamond shark, looking out for bargains, made them an offer for the stone, but it was refused. Later, however, they telegraphed to New York their acceptance of his proposition. That telegram found the man of diamonds at Salt Lake city, who then called on Joslin & Park, of Salt Lake city, and offered the diamond as collateral for a large sum of money, which was advanced, and the brilliant was forwarded by express from Chicago. A few weeks after the gentleman who had obtained the money as a loan on the diamond appeared, and was about to redeem the stone and take it, when Joslin & Park offered him $1,000 for his bargain, which was accepted.

A SENSIBLE ELEPHANT.

An elephant in Calcutta, had a disease in his eyes. For three days he had been completely blind. His owner, an engineer officer, asked the doctor if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said that he would try the nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar disease in the human eye. The large animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect was wonderful. The eye was in a manner restored, and the animal could partly see. The next day when he was brought, and heard the doctor's voice, he lay down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then by trunk and gesture evidently wished to express his gratitude.

GIVE THE CHILDREN ONIONS.

A mother thus writes: Once a week invariably—and it was generally when we had cold meat, minced—I gave the children a dinner which was hailed with delight, and looked forward to—this was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not they were taking the best of medicine for expelling what most children suffer from worms. I believe mine were kept free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but chives also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this purpose they had tufts of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who taught me to eat boiled onions as a specific for a cold in the chest. He did not know at the time till I told him, that they were good for anything else.

"KEEP 'em alive boys, keep 'em alive, dead men pay no bills," is what an old doctor said to a couple of young scions just entering into practice.

THE CHERISHED DREAM.

Some day, some day of days, treading the street
With idle, heedless pace,
Unlooking for such grace,
I shall behold your face!
Some day, some day of days, thus may we meet.

Perchance the sun may shine from skies of May,
Or winter's icy chill
Touch whitely vale and hill,
What matter? I shall thrill
Through every vein with summer on that day.

Once more life's perfect youth will all come back,
And for a moment there
I shall stand fresh and fair,
And drop the garment care;
Once more my perfect youth will nothing lack,

I shut my eyes now, thinking how 'twill be,—
How face to face each soul
Will slip its long control,
Forget the dismal dole
Of dreary fate's dark separating sea;

And glance to glance, and hand to hand in greeting,
The past with all its fears,
Its silence and tears,
Its lonely yearning years,
Shall vanish in the moment of that meeting.
—Elizabeth S. Phelps.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Close sheath-like shirts are such a decided feature of imported costumes for autumn that furnishing houses are having their wire lay figures made smaller, in order to display properly the various dresses. All bustles and crinolines are discarded by French ladies, and instead of the bouffant tournures in favor here, their sheath overskirts have no more fullness behind than in front. The careless looking drapery of these close overskirts is arranged in irregular folds that are graceful, classic, and far more pleasing to artistic tastes than the fashion of having the overdress more voluminous than the lower skirt.

The clinging walking skirt does not measure three yards around the foot. It is made with one front gore, a narrow gore on each side and a straight back, which consists of a single breadth of wide goods, or else two widths of narrow material.

The sheath over-skirt is made of light brown Russia cloth or figured camel's hair. The designs made up of scrolls, palm leaves and arabesques, mingled in confusion, are considered more elegant than those with stripes or bars, yet the latter are used. This over-skirt consists of one long breadth of the enormously wide cloth, to which on the left side is added a tri-angular piece which scarcely deserves to be called a gore.

The double breasted jacket is a shapely garment that displays fine figures admirably. It fits as smoothly as a basque, but as it is meant for the street as well as the house, it has an inter-lining of flannel between its cloth outside and its lining of farmer's satin, making it heavy enough to wear in the autumn until fur wraps are used.

The waists of basques and wraps are very long at present; merchants say sixteen or seventeen inches is the standard length of waists of outer garments that formerly measured only fifteen inches. The long side body beginning in the shoulder seam is found on great numbers of imported garments. French backs, without side bodies, are not as popular as they were a year ago. The side forms of English backs are the objective points for trimmings.

Old-fashioned hemstitching, not in a single row above a hem, but in elaborate designs, is the ornament on new French lingerie. Collars and cuffs do not differ in shape from the English, rolled, and Byron collars already worn, but are ornamented in ladder stitch, herring-bone, and various open stitches, in rows, squares and clusters.

For pointed necks of house dresses are collarettes of lace, with bands of China crape and ruches of crepe lisse. There are also square-cornered collarettes of net, covered with applique embroidery laid over colored silk: price $7 50.

New black net scarfs for the street have applique figures of black, with dots of colored chenille, blue, gold, or scarlet. They cost $1 50 to $3.

Pretty neck-ties of black tulle, or pink, or blue, are trimmed with figures out from Valenciennes lace, with transferred embroidery: price $4.

GIVE CHILDREN CANDY.

Dr. L. P. Meredith, of Cincinnati, a skillful and successful dentist, has lately published an excellent little pamphlet on 'Our Teeth and Their Preservation." Boys and girls who love candy—and which one does not will rise up and call the doctor blessed on learning that he declares sugar to be "not only not injurious to the teeth, but it is really beneficial to the health of the child." In support of this statement he cites a number of eminent witnesses. Henry Duke of Beaufornt, for forty years ate nearly a pound of sugar-candy, and yet died at the age of 80 with a full set of perfect teeth in his head. Cleland, in his "Institutes of Health," mentions a Mr. Mallory who was extremely fond of sugar and addicted to its use, and who reached the ripe age of 100 years, having had good teeth until he was four-score, and then actually cut a new set! In the "Code of Health and Longevity," by Sir John Sinclair, it is affirmed by Dr. Slare that his grandfather lived to be a centenarian, and was in good health and strength until the day of his death, while his teeth were sound and strong up to the age of 80. This healthful condition of body and teeth was ascribed by Dr. Slare to the liberal consumption of sugar, which his grandfather ate not only on his bread and butter, but in his ale and beer, and in all the sauces used with his meat. In addition to this testimony, the entire race of negroes dwelling in sugar countries may be brought forward. They eat sugar without stint, the little ones almost living upon it during the sugar season, and yet their teeth are remarkably white and sound. Teeth have stood the test of being immersed for a year in a bath of sirup without being in the least affected. "So," says the Doctor, "don't deny sugar and candy to the little youngsters, and recollect that while they are ramming their sugar-coated fists down their throats and yelling for more, and are plastering the legs of your piano and sticking the pages of your photograph albums together, they are on the high road to the conservation of health, and let them alone. But don't let them injure their teeth by biting very hard candy; and clean their teeth for them, for, after acetous fermentation has taken place, sugar is just as injurious as other articles of food, but no more so."

FARM NOTES.

PRESERVING SWEET CORN.

It is all very well, perhaps, to advise people to can sweet corn, for the experience may be valuable in sweetening their tempers, but the corn will sour. If it is well done, it will look beautifully white, and be sweet (if you add sugar enough preparing it for the table); but requires so much boiling, and to be canned so quickly and so hot, that, except in factories, people are apt to have bad luck with it. The thing to do is to shave and scrape the corn from the cobs daily during the season of surplus sweet corn, to dry this at first on sheets of tin in the sun, then on sheets on which it can be moved and mixed frequently. In hot, dry weather the corn will dry enough in the sun, but should the weather come on moist or rainy, it must be brought into the house and dried slowly in the stove oven, the door being open, upon bricks over the stove, or in any similar safe place. It must not scorch nor lie in masses so that it will ferment. It is no "trick" to do this well, and it is sweeter and better, but not so nice looking as the canned. It is on account of the danger of having large masses at once when rainy weather comes on, that we advise drying some daily. When dry, preserve it in bags, hung up away from mice.—[N. Y. Tribune.

SHELTER FOR WHEAT.

Although there is a division of opinion as to what constitutes the best protection for fruit farms—particularly for peaches—there is, however, no question of the value of shelter belts of woodland or hedges for the protection of wheat. Mr. Carpenter, a prominent farmer of Oakland county, many years ago planted a hedge of white willow along one side of his farm. He is now reaping an advantage from it not contemplated in setting it out. The hedge having grown up very tall, and by judicious management well thickened, forms an abundant shelter for wheat. The snow which otherwise would be blown off from the field is retained, and forms a mantle of protection. Without the growth of similar shelter belts the production of winter wheat will become more precarious, and soon we shall have to follow in the footsteps of our neighbor further west, and depend upon spring wheat for bread.—[Detroit Free Press.

POULTRY.

Poultry breeding has now come to be regarded as important a branch of farm industry as the raising of swine and sheep. In one sense it is of more importance, in that it is not every farmer who can keep sheep or swine with advantage, but every one who owns or rents a plot of land if only the size of a city lot, can keep a few head of poultry with both pleasure and profit. When taken into consideration the vast number of eggs consumed in the United States—the city of New York alone using during the year 1872 upwards of 340,000,000, costing, at wholesale, about $6,292,000—and when we note the immense number of tons of poultry sold in all the large cities of the Union, we can not call the poultry interest one of minor importance. Yet it is but a few years since the name of poultry seemed to convey the idea of insignificance. Now, however, the proprietors of large stock farms, have their flocks of pure bred fowls which get their share of attention and study as well as the horned cattle and horses; and the net income from a well managed poultry yard is no small addition to the farm receipts.—[Poultry Record.

DRY FOOT ROT IN SWINE.

This complaint is mainly due to filth, though various other causes are known to produce the same effect. As soon as the soles are discovered to be in a dry, cheesy and scaly condition, the animals should be removed to well littered quarters. The decayed parts should be carefully pared and scraped off with a knife not too sharp, as it is necessary to avoid wounding the sensitive part of the foot. The feet should be examined daily, or every other day, according to their conditions, and a small portion of the following mixture applied: "Creosote, half an ounce; spirits of turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, four ounces. Shake before using, and apply with a small brush."

A PARROT STORY.

[Liberal Christian.]

My father was an old gentleman who was very regular in his habits. Every evening it was his custom to take a stroll after tea to visit some old friends of the name of Tate, who lived in the next street. Before leaving the house he would open the door of the dining-room where we used to sit, and would say aloud. "Only going down to Tate's." Now it happened one evening that Polly's cage-door was left open. We sometimes let him walk about the room when he was very good, as a great treat. This evening we suddenly missed him from the room, and could not think where he had gone. We all set to work and searched the house high and low; no Polly could we find. So at last my father left, as usual, to pay his visit to our neighbors, leaving us still looking for our pet. What was his surprise upon turning the corner of the street to see Polly quietly waddling down the middle of the road. "Why, Polly," said he, "where are you going?" Upon which Master Poll cocked his impudent little head on one side, and looked up and said, "Only going to Tate's."

HORSE CAR POETRY.

The conductor when he receives a fare,
Must punch in the presence of the passenjare,
A blue trip slip for an 8 cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a 6 cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a 3 cent fare,
All in the presence of the passenjare.
Chorus.
Punch, boys, punch; puch will care,
A blue trip slip for an 8 cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a 6 cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a 3 cent fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.
—N. Y. Tribune.

VARIETIES.

THE leather business of the United States represents a working capital of $70,000,000.

THE Hartford Times says the Connecticut apple crop will not be over one-tenth of the abundant total of last year; and the same thing is true, it believes, of Massachusetts and Vermont.

"IF this jury convicts my client," said a Missouri lawyer, rolling up his sleeves and displaying his ponderous fists, "I shall feel compelled to meet each one and hammer justice into his soul through his head."

MEMPHIS Ledger: This morning Sept. 28., Miss Lucy Franklin, a Christian lady, was converted to Judaism by Rabbi Samfield at the Jewish temple, in the presence of a large congregation. To-morrow Miss Frank will be married to Mr. Chas. Danheiser.

A GERMAN, in describing a pair of horses he had lost, said: "Dey vas fery much alike, specially the off one. Von lookt so much like poth, I could not tell tother from which; when I went after one I always catched de oder, and I whipped de one most dead because de oder kicked at me."

A ROUND-SHOULDERED, inquisitive man kicked what he thought was an ornamental dog laying on a step, to see if it was hollow. It wasn't an ornamental dog, and it wasn't hollow, but was there on business, and the inquisitive man is now rusticating with his aunt until his leg gets well.

IDA LEWIS denies being a heroine; says she is glad to attend to the light, because her parents are getting on in life and are poor, and asks why people do not give them small sums of money or useful household articles if they must manifest their "appreciation" of her efforts to save the drowning.

THERE is a complete dearth of small coins in the south and southwest, nothing less than five cent pieces being current. So scarce are the copper coins that a Georgia paper, which recently reduced its price to three cents, was obliged to import a lot of pennies to make change.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has had a narrow escape from falling down a precipice at Darjeeling, in India. His horse shied, and his hind legs slipped over the precipice. Sir Richard just managed to throw himself off before the horse fell, escaping unhurt. The horse was dashed to pieces.

THEY were husband and wife, and as they stood before the soldier's monument she asked: "What's that figger on the top?" "That's a goddess," he answered. "And what's a goddess?" "A woman who holds her tongue," he replied. She looked sideways at him and began planning to make a peach pie with the pits in it for the benefit of his sore tooth.

THE fancy prices for dogs said to prevail in England are fictitious. The reports of enormous prices are accounted for by the fact that, by the rules of dog shows, every exhibitor is bound to put a price on his dog, and the fixing of an exorbitant price is but another way of saying "not for sale." Excellent dogs can be had there for $50, and $100 is a high price and seldom asked.

"WHAT are the flats of a theatre?" asked a little girl who had been reading about the scenery of a new piece. Her sister did not quite understand the technical term, but supposed the flats are the young men who arrange themselves in two files to stare and ogle at the audience when it comes out of a theatre after the close of the performance.

MR. B.—'Good morning sir; I come to tune your piano." Deaf old gent on the porch—"Eh? didn't understand what you said." "I come to tune your piano." "You will have to speak louder; I can't hear what you say." "I come to tune your piano." "Oh! you come from Louisiana, did you? Well, that's good; sit down and tell us all about it."—[Boston Journal.

THE head of a New York mercantile house was bragging rather largely of the amount of business done by his "firm." "You may judge of its extent," said he, "when I tell you that the quills of our correspondence cost two thousand dollars a year." Pooh!" said the clerk of another, who was sitting by, "what is that to our correspondence, when I save four thousand dollars in ink from merely omitting to dot the i's?"

A EUROPEAN correspondent, in speaking of the rose gardens in Europe, says there are but a very few spots in the world which can show so charming a flora of roses, besides the isle of roses in the Sturnburg Lake, near Munich, as the Archducal Park in Alesuth and Margaret's Island, near Pesth. On the latter there are at this time, the beginning of July, more than 10,000 high grown rose bushes in full bloom, each covered with roses without number. The sight of the forests of roses is represented to be fairy-like, while their fragrance, extending ever so far, invites perfect hosts of visitors. More than 1,100 different kinds of roses are planted there, and the printed catalogue of the two gardens mentioned presents more than 3,000 varieties of roses, the greater part of which are blooming the entire summer.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875.

REV. JOHN CHAMBERS of Philadelphia, died on Wednesday evening last aged seventy-eight years. A good man has passed away.

THE popular belief is now very strong that Morton will not be invited to come back to Pittsburgh He proselytes in the wrong direction.

THE Ring organs are not quite as vigorous in their personal abuse of the Democratic candidates as they were a week ago. They should draw the lines tight.

IT is charged that Carl Schurz was hurried home without his family in the interest of immediate resumption, and in the pay of Rothchilds and other bondholders of Europe. We prefer to wait and hear from the gentleman himself.

NOW comes the Brooklyn Eagle to join the New York World in assailing the Democratic State ticket of a sovereign State, because they, the newspapers, differ as to the selection of the financial problem. The presumption and impatience of these Wall street organs must be rebuked by the Democratic party.

THE POST declares that there is no difference between the New York and Erie Democratic platforms on the currency question.—Gazette.

Our contemporary having declared his intention to carry on the fight in the line of falsification, could not have gotten further from the truth by writing a whole column.

PITTSBURGH is under Ring rule. Its expenditures are the greatest of any city in the country, with the probable exception of Ring ruled Washington. Its debt is $13,500,000; greater in proportion to population than any city in the United States. Its taxes are greater per capita than any other American city. The same Ring is once more asking for power.

WE think we know what kind of answer would be returned by the Democrats of New York, if the press of Pennsylvania and Ohio were to insist that their State ticket should be defeated because the platform adopted by the Democracy of the Empire State was not in accordance with the views of the two latter States. On the contrary words of cheer and encouragement go forth from the Keystone and Buckeye State for the success of the Democratic organization everywhere as the only remedy for the thousand ills the country is heir to.

THE World insists that Gov. Allen favors the repudiation of the entire bonded debt of the government, because he said the act of '69, making the five-twenties, payable in gold was an act of bad faith and to repeal it would not be a repudiation of the obligation, but the act of Congress. The World claims that gold being now imported into the contract it is sacred and cannot be touched. The original contract was greenbacks and it was as great an outrage upon the people to change it as many other acts of Congress, some of which it is proposed to repeal. A way was found to change a decision of the Supreme Court which hitherto has been considered final and binding. Nobody thinks of repudiating the bonds of the United States of any issue, but the taxpayers propose to pay strictly according to contract. The pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood.

THE State Bank, of Indiana suspended in 1857, and the Legislature gave it five years in which to resume. At the end of three years the note were at par, and when the five years had expired, people had forgotten about it, and, is is said, that not $100 were presented at that time for redemption, Senator Morton.

While the banks were allowed five years in which to pay their debts in gold, private individuals were compelled to pay in gold instanter when their debts became due. The banks under the protection of the law sold gold to individual debtors at a high rate of premium and as all private individuals were compelled to do business on a specie basis, during these five years, of course it was no trouble for the banks to resume at the end of the period. Mr. Morton now believes in giving time and opportunity to the moneyed corporations and capitalists, but insists that the screws shall be applied to individual debtors.

THERE are some very dangerous doctrines. Among these is to make any reference to the evils of Radicalism. The "oldest" thus disposes of it:

Colonel McClure goes just a step further, and insists that the evils of Grant's Administration are the proper subjects to consider. We have only to say that the moral perceptions of those who utter such sentiments are warped or blunted, and that they teach the most dangerous doctrine possible.

It is rather a dangerous doctrine, and we do not wonder that the Gazette is opposed to it. Babcock and Boss Shepherd and Fisher, who lays in jail, and Bill King, who went to Canada, and Pinney who went down to the sea in a ship, and Colfax who got thousand dollar presents, and Garfield and Blaine and Harlan and those chaps who divided the $30,000,000 Credit Mobilier swag, and Delano and the Indian Ring, and the Pacific Mail subsidizers and such men are not likely to create much enthusiasm. It is a dangerous doctrine to bring them up. Col. McClure ought to be taken out and shot as a schismatic heretic.

NEW YORK, OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Radical organs of this region lay a great deal of stress upon the difference between the Erie and Syracuse platforms of the Democracy, touching the question of the finances, ignoring the fact that the same differences exist between the Republican platforms and their interpretation of those of Lancaster and Columbus on the same subject.

It is perfectly natural that New York should have resolved in her State Convention in favor of hard money and speedy resumption, however hard it may be for the people who are in debt with not much ready money on hand. New York would naturally do this because she is a lending State, while Ohio is a borrowing State and Middle and Western Pennsylvania are borrowing localities. Consequently New York has, as she thinks, acted for her own local moneyed interests, in making a hard money platform, while Ohio and Pennsylvania have been governed by what they regard as their best interests in opposing contraction and speedy forced resumption.

The latitude of Democratic principles allow such views, or if you please, antagonistic expressions, in different States and sections, especially where the themes are of a local or individual concern, and are to be legislated upon by Congress—a mean is allowed in the Democratic party to hold one's faith and conscience inviolate, and why shall not men and municipalties honestly choose the best mode of acquitting themselves of their financial obligations?

This is all, and precisely what the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania have sought to do. But the New York World insists that it will not permit them to do this. That journal insists that the political remedy for the exigencies of the times shall be the same in borrowing Ohio and Pennsylvania and lending New York—in other words, that the money changers in New York, with plethoric pocket books shall dictate the financial morals and conduct of depleted Ohio and Middle and Western Pennsylvania. Does not the thing look preposterous, to use the mildest phrase?

On all principles and measures which can properly be made national, the Democrats of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York agree most absolutely and circumstantially. They alike denounce centralization—they call for a reduction of expenditures in the Administration of government everywhere—they ask that public plunderers and defalcators be punished—they denounce the interference of the Federal government by military or other force, or fraud, or intimidation, in any of the duties that citizens or States should perform for themselves.

But it is not the right or the prerogative at the Democracy of New York, or its editors, to undertake to compel a uniformity of local opinion on finance—i. e. on the dealing of men with their neighbors, or upon a subject that is solely to be determined by Congressional legislation, in which legislation the interests and demands if one section cannot be heeded to the exclusion of all others. For any set of men to make such a demand is impudent and aggressive, especially when they represent the hard and grasping power of concentrated wealth.

For sixty years the Democrats shaped the policy of the government and controlled it. During that time the Democrats in the several States held their own local opinions about tariff and currency. Pennsylvania resolved for high tariff—Virginia and South Carolina for no tariff at all, and they met and discussed these matters in Congress—giving and taking and negotiating and compromising as best they could, and generally with good if not absolutely satisfactory results,—but still maintaining the integrity of the Democratic party on all points of general character, and adjusting the necessarily local differences of opinion with liberal compromises, in which all parties surrendered a portion of their views, something absolutely necessary whenever radical differences of opinion are adjusted on the broad principles of justice. Why cannot and why should not the same policy be pursued now? Why shall the New York Democracy or its leaders attempt to coerce and dragoon the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy into conformity with their own peculiar views? If they imagine for a moment that they can do such a thing, they greatly underestimate the spirit of the Democracy of this region, which being free from the baleful influence of the gold gamblers of Wall street, proposes to maintain its independence and assert its right of conscience and freedom of opinion, regardless of anybody's dictation. Having successfully resisted the throttling process of the Radical Administrations of times past, we are not likely to succumb to the menaces of the Wall street beasts and birds of prey, even if they do pretend to speak with the voice of Democracy.

In short, why should a lending State like New York undertake to dictate a policy for a borrowing State like Ohio, 500 miles from her borders, with interests and pursuits as different as are the interests and pursuits of England from those of New York. The people of Ohio, it is to be presumed are honest, and they wish to take the most certain way to pay their honest debts—they can do it they think better in five years than they can in three, because many of them have got to earn the most of the money required. But New York, and the World, *par excellence*, say: "No! you are a pack of idiots and dishonest scoundrels! You must pay instanter, or make a pretense that you will, so that you can follow the wise example of the Empire State to whom you owe most of what you are indebted."

Although time and opportunity is freely extended to the Cookes, the Clews, the Shermans and the speculators and gamblers of Wall street, who produce panics and bankrupt thousands, no favors are to be shown to great States and communities, almost in the article of death from these Wall street operators. The millions are to be crushed that an opportunity may be created for the money lenders. This is what the New York World would cram down the throats of Ohio and Pennsylvania. We throw such physic to the dogs.

[From The Daily Post, September 24.]

MORTON LAST NIGHT.

Senator Morton opened the Radical ball last night at Lafayette Hall, to a very solemn assemblage in a very solemn manner. The Ring souls who went there to receive a little fire to help them in the battle, went home feeling as though they had swallowed an iceberg. Morton's key note was less melodious and inspiriting than the doleful blast of a fish monger's horn. There was but one hearty and spontaneous burst of applause during the whole evening, and that was when the speaker mentioned the honored name of President Johnson, who so gallantly fought Mr. Morton and his Radical compatriots. The applause was so genuine, so unexpected and to Mr. Morton so out of place, that he interrupted and checked it by pitching his voice to the highest key, and continuing his remarks before the hand-clapping had ceased.

There were about 1,800 people in the hall, a large portion of whom were Democrats, who quietly enjoyed the frequent discomfiture of the Ringsters. Mr. Morton started out with the purely Radical axiom that "Politics meant business," and before he got through with his speech ninety-nine out of every one hundred had come to the conclusion that the best thing that he could do would be to go into court and ask to be adjudged a bankrupt.

He turned his patent Ohio speech tail end foremost, trimmed it a little, and first entered upon a discussion of the finances. We said a discussion—but we are mistaken. He did not discuss the question. It is true that he declared that the greenbacks were not money, had no money value as such, and were not intended to have any money value when they were created. The audience shook their heads with ominous silence at this theory, and he groped along a few sentences, and said that if the government had not created the greenbacks and made them money, the Union would have been lost—in short that there was no other money during the war except greenbacks. This apparent contradiction did not serve to inspire confidence in the speaker's remarks.

But as he progressed he continued to stumble. Of the real question involved in the finances, he was exceedingly shy, evidently in doubt whether to favor resumption or oppose it. Finally he gave the Gazette, Commercial and Telegraph a triplet of black eyes and declared in favor of the enforcement of the resumption act. When he developed his position, half a dozen applauded, and then the 1,800 auditors relapsed into an ominous silence that could be so distinctly felt that Mr. Morton became disconcerted, and tried to smooth the thing over by saying that as the time approached for resumption greenbacks would appreciate to a par with gold and nobody would want resumption.

But he forgot to bring forward any facts in support of this assertion. He forgot to point to the fact that the threat of resumption has utterly paralyzed business, and that since the resumption act was passed, gold has advanced 5 per cent; and that its tendency is still upward as the day for forced resumption comes nearer and nearer. But he proposes that the act shall be enforced, however, without fail when the day for general ruin, set by the repudiated Radical Congress arrives. The Gazette will have a delightful task in trying to reconcile Mr. Morton with the Allegheny bob-tailed greenback pony. The people took Mr. Morton's as the Radical view of the finances, and that was contraction and forced resumption under the act of 1879 without abatement, postponement or delay.

But Mr. Morton was very faulty with his facts and his history. As for instance he said that the first Supreme Court decision as to the constitutionality of the legal tender act was delivered in 1868. This, of course, every one knows to be untrue in point of history. But his version of that decision was even worse than his history. He held briefly: 1. That Chief Justice Chase and his associates held that the Government had no Constitutional power to issue the legal tender notes. 2. That the court as reorganized decided that the government had the right to issue them under the war power. Now, Mr. Morton knew that no such a question was passed upon. The power of the government to issue legal tender notes was not in question and was not passed on. The sole and simple question was: Could the government issue legal tender notes and make them a legal tender for debts contracted before the passage of the act? The court first decided against the retroactive feature of the law; as reorganized it decided in favor of the retroactive feature, and that alone was the question in issue, as the reports of the cases will show; a fact that Mr. Morton knew, and which he wilfully misrepresented and concealed.

But in all of his so-called discussion of the financial question he suggeste no remedy for the pressing evils of the present moment, nor even hinted at any remedy. "Continue the Radical party in power" was the burden of his melancholy harangue, without presenting one reason why its corrupt leaders should even receive a patient hearing before a betrayed and outraged people. In the depth of his misery he charged Democratic victories on Old Probabilities, advancing such miserable denial as argument to intelligent men, in search of information, and anxious for relief from their distress.

Mr. Morton finally wound up by flourishing the bloody shirt in the most approved style, to the great disgust of his hearers. He told all the old stories about "Southern outrages," and the pensioning of rebel soldiers, and all that class of miserable trash.

His rambling dissertation on the finances, in which he wriggled and trimmed in the vain attempt to catch the popular breeze, cast a damper upon his audience, but when he unfurled what was left of the bloody shirt, they were thoroughly disgusted, and his remarks were received with a silence that was but one remove from contempt. "Flat, stale and unprofitable," was the verdict of fully three-fourths of his hearers, including prominent Radical and Ring politicians.

THE PEOPLE ARE NOT FOOLS.

Some very smart politicians we are aware have thought otherwise, and acting upon the thought have found their calculations sadly upset by results. Quite recently, in Ohio, these sapient gentlemen some of whom think that the world wags at their bidding, undertook to bamboozle the voters of our sister State with the fiction of hard money. They prepared themselves with terrible premonitory mutterings of political thunder to knock the Democratic party over with bags of gold dollars. It suddenly proved to be a regular fizzle; mainly, we think, because the parties has merely the bags, inflated only with political wind, without the dollars. Hence nobody was knocked down; and Mr. Allen, the gubernatorial candidate, scarcely knew that he had escaped the menaced danger. The Ohio Radical wire-workers, as soon as they discovered that they were on the wrong track, hastily backed out with their emply gold bags, and transferred their point of attack to a moral subject. All as once the school question assumed prodigious proportions, but as there seems really to be no practical issue in that connection before the people of Ohio, they have discovered that they may lose more votes than they are likely to gain by making too much fuss about nothing. They are exceedingly indisposed to look or to accept the real issue that is before them; not only before the voters of Ohio and Pennsylvania but before the voters of the Union.

Every Republican vote cast at the coming elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, will be claimed as a vote of approbation by the present rulers of our national government; as evincing a desire on the part of the people to retain them, and such as they are in office; while every vote given for Democratic candidates will be a rebuke to the party in power, and evidence that the voters want a change, not only of officers, but of the management of our public affairs.

This is the issue. Why do the Radical organs seek to blink it? As they will not reply, we will answer for them. They blink the real issue because they see the probability of defeat staring them in the face, unless they can in some way confuse the minds of voters, and thus mystify or deceive them.

Deceit and double dealings have been their pabulum so long, that they are loth to forego it now, even when they are in extremes.

We cannot hope to change the nature of these organs, but we hope to counteract to some extent by simple truth their false presentations. We take the ground, that instead of being fools, our people are on the contrary rather noted for their strong common sense. If we are wrong in this, we may be wrong in our expectations of the result of the coming elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. We are willing to risk it; and to go on under the belief that common sense, and an honest desire for fair government, will control the action of a large majority of the voters; and show a tremendous Democratic vote in both of these States. As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union is an old cry, and it has long been true. We think it will continue to be true. As goes Ohio, this year, so will go Pennsylvania, and New York. All minor differences of opinion among Democrats are merged and properly so in the major proposition, which is to vote a change in the administration of the Government. When that is effected, we then hope to see inaugurated once more a people's government; such as Grant promised, but sadly failed to give us. It may be true that the platform of a publicly condemned party has been made to conform pretty nearly to the principles of the Democratic party. It is true also, that satan may quote scripture; but such things can not clear the skirts of either from sin or alter their nature. It is true that Christianity teaches, and teaches truly, that the sinner may repent, and be accepted, at the eleventh hour; but political parties and their action must be gauged by a different standard; and even if the same were to be applied to the Radical Ringsters, they have not repented, and give no sign of repentance. They are on trial, pleading "not guilty;" the country is the tribunal; and to the country we appeal for a righteous verdict, which will condemn them, and force them to let go.

The effort to hide the grave question that is before the people of the United States in a maze of discussion about the relative value of gold and greenbacks, has already proved to be abortive. The Radical newspapers do not know what to do with it. They have raised a false spirit; but it will not down as their bidding; and some of our Radical contemporaries have gone clean daft on the subject. Let the galled jade wince. Let the Ring organs still obey their masters. All that we want is fair play. We ask voters to study the state of our monetary condition for themselves. There is certainly a big screw loose somewhere; and as the Radicals have had the handling of all the screws for years, they must have been the cause. The people, is they would again have honest government, must first vote to put out the knaves. It is folly to talk about an honest government under such men as now control things.

OBITUARY.

We learn with regret the death of John Dougherty, of Brookville, Jefferson county, of this State, one of the pioneers in Western Pennsylvania, whose name was well known and respected by all. He was an ardent Democrat, and faithful to all the obligations of life. We take the following from the Brookville Republican:

DEATH OF JOHN DOUGHERTY.

On Sabbath night, at about 12 o'clock, Mr. John Dougherty, one of Brookville's earliest and most respected citizens, closed a useful and an honored life. For the past two years his health has been failing, and although formerly blessed with a rugged constitution, it commenced to give way, and it became quite apparent to himself and friends that his race on earth had about come to a close. A few weeks since he took sick, and his illness became more and more serious until the end, which occurred at the time above stated in the presence of his family and friends.

Mr. Dougherty was born in Donegal, Ireland, in September, 1800. He came to this country in June, 1823, locating in Red Bank township, Clarion county, (then Armstrong Co.,) and commenced selling goods near the old Mohney Stone house, where he remained until Brookville was located. He attended the first sale of lots in this place, purchased property and immediately moved here, making this his residence up to the time of his death. In 1829 he was married to Grace Keer, of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, who still survives. He had but one child, Mrs. Kate D. Marlin, wife of Col. S. J. Marlin.

An honorable and conscientous business man, he took pleasure in doing those good with whom he came in contract, and his many kind acts will be remembered as long as a remnant of the work of his hands remain amongst us.

He was the first member of the Catholic Church residing in Jefferson county, and far over twenty years church services were held in his house. In his death Brookville loses another of her pioneers, and soon they will all be gathered home.

THE BALL OPENS.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, opened the campaign in Philadelphia on Friday evening, in Oxford Hall, in a well considered speech of some length on the issues now presented to the people. We make room for a single extract:

We fully realize the depressed condition of the country under this state of things, as also the fact that for a time we must necessarily endure the difficulties and annoyance incident to the existing currency in anticipation of a restoration of the political power of the country to its former purity. Here let me call your attention to the fact that the currency furnished the country by the government is of two distinct kinds. One of these kinds is that which is known as legal tenders, which was issued to the amount of $350,000,000. These legal tenders are receivable in payment of all dues to the government, and in contracts, and pass current otherwise, except in the payment of imposts upon goods imported. The other branch of the currency is about of the same amount, and is for the purpose of national bank circulation. The notes are payable to nobody and nowhere, and no time is named for their payment. [Laughter and applause.] Now, at Erie, we proposed that these national bank notes, amounting to $350,000,000, should be withdrawn from circulation and the legal tenders substituted in their place, so that the whole people might have throughout the country one common, uniform currency. [Tumultuous enthusiasm.] By this means every man would have an opportunity of banking upon the greenback dollar, and when substituted for the bank currency the legal tenders would furnish a common medium for purposes of trade and commerce. The old Democratic idea of gold and silver has been lost sight of in governmental affairs. Every man who has purchased real estate has made his purchase upon the legal tender basis; every man who has put machinery in motion has done it upon the basis of the value of the greenback dollar, and every poor man who has bought a lot upon which to erect his family, has made the purchase upon the basis of the greenback dollar. Therefore you cannot go back suddenly to specie payments, and reduce the values upon which these purchases were made without creating distress and ruin in the land. We were compelled to accept the situation as one that had been forced upon the country by reason of the necessities of the war, and the Democratic party must now take hold of this subject and manage it as best they can. If they do not, ruin will inevitably follow.

WORTH READING.

We publish to-day two remarkable papers, one of Judge Pershing accepting the nomination for Governor, tendered him so unanimously by the Erie Convention; the other is the address to the people of this Commonwealth by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. They are able and convincing arguments and worthy the closest attention from all voters who are tired of the corruptions and thieving propensities of the Rings which have been ruling the people for the past dozen years. Raising our taxes to enormous amounts and squandering millions of money to continue their tools in power.

THE Butler County Citizen, the organ of the Republican party of that county, is edited by Hon. John H. Negley, who served for three years in the legislature with Judge Pershing. In the number for the 15th inst, he thus speaks of his fellow legislator:

"With the nominee of the Erie convention for governor, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, we have some acquaintance and we have no hesitation in saying his nomination is a very creditable one. Personally Judge Pershing is a man of the very best type of character, being strictly moral, upright and temperate in all the walks of life. From three years' service in the general assembly of the state with him we can bear this testimony to his private worth as man. As a public man he generally went with his party on party questions—but not always. We remember one occasion in which he stood alone, declining to vote with his party, and should he become our next governor, which we think hardly possible, we are much mistaken if he would not be governor himself and guided by the distates of his own conscience on all questions affecting the moral welfare, the credit and the general interest of the state."

A TEACHER.

[Telegraph.] The greenback was never declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. There has been a misunderstanding on this point. The first decision of the Supreme Court declared that the greenbacks could not be a legal tender for debts created before the war which were stipulated to be paid in coin, or which were impliedly so payable. The second decision went to the length of declaring that the legal-tender act applied to any and all contracts, whether before or after the enactment of the law.

[Morton's speech.] In 1868 the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Chase then being Chief Justice . . . —he having somewhat changed his party relations in 1868, as Chief Justice, but with a majority of one on the bench, decided that the government had no power in time of war to issue the greenback, and that the government had no power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender—with the pressure of military necessity and the exceptional war power in the Constitution given to Congress—no power, even under these solemn circumstances, to create the greenback.

The Telegraph's editorial remarks and the assumption of Mr. Morton we copy from the same paper. Our contemporary is right, while Mr. Morton deliberately made a mistatement, and one which he could not but know was false. All of Mr. Morton's arguments at Lafayette Hall are equally false and groundless. And yet the Telegraph, having exposed the utterly false assumption of Mr. Morton, puts him forward as a teacher. A man who would deliberately misstate a judicial decision to mislead voters, would make other misstatements for the same purpose. We would be glad if our contemporary would state frankly its views upon Morton in this connection. Does it think him utterly ignorant on this matter or does it regard his language as wilful misrepresentation?

MINOR NOTES.

THE Buffalo Courier prophesies a Democratic majority in New York of 70,000.

ALMOST one-half the persons nominated for Superintendents of Instruction in Iowa this year are women.

HON. JEFF. DAVIS proved a good investment in Missouri. He netted the Callaway county fair $2,000.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES will take the stump for Allen in Ohio during the last week of the canvass and deliver four speeches.

THE eighteenth annual exhibition of the York County Agricultural Society will be held at York, Pa., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October.

A COLORED Republican candidate named Suggs has been making speeches urging the negroes of Mississippi to go to the polls with arms in their hands.

IT is very hard for Senator Morton to earn anything. He is repeating the same bloody-shirt speech in Pennsylvania which created such havoc in the Republican party in Maine.—N. Y. Sun.

WE have yet to see an instance wherein Governor Hartranft failed to compliment each regiment he reviewed with being "the best drilled and presenting the finest appearance of any regiment in the State.—Greensburg Argus.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., the famous Philadelphia lawyer, whose brilliant lectures last season were among the most pleasing events, gets $1,200 for a week's visit to the West. Alexander H. Stephens gets $500 a night.

THE Republican journals of Massachusetts have the good sense not to disparage the Democratic ticket. They say frankly it is a hard ticket to beat, and that their only hope of success is in putting up a better one.

SENATOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, says that "the notorious pardoning of the worst criminals by the State government has virtually put a premium on murder," and that "Ames has filled all the offices in the State with thieves and plunderers."

THE New York Sun says the Republicans who made our paper money and who appointed two judges of the Supreme Court expressly to decide in favor of paper money, are bold enough to say that the Democratic party of the country is for inflation.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON said, some tims ago: 'If the Republican party now dies it will die by the hand of the suicide.' If it were amenable to the laws of the country, as are other criminals, we should sooner think that it would die by the hands of the sheriff.

THE Democratic county committee of Huntingdon county met on the 16th instant and indorsed the following candidates on the Fusion ticket: Associate Judge, Adam Heeter; Register and Recorder, W. F. Cunningham; Directer of the Poor, John Griffith; Commissioner, A. Wesley Wright.

"PARSON" BROWNLOW says Governor Ames of Mississippi "knows about as little of the temper and wants of his constituents as a mule does of mathematics.' A Mississipian, who it is to be feared is not entirely friendly to Governor Ames says that the only possible inaccuracy in that comment is that it may it may be unjust to the mule.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is alarmed about the Wisconsin Grangers, fearing that they will support the "Democratic Reform" ticket. It infers from the late address of the Grand Master of the Grangers that they will support Governor Taylor, and its fears and inferences seem so well grounded. The Republicans may count Wisconsin out of their books this year.

EVEN the best friend of General Grant must acknowledge that he has only frittered away great opportunities and tarnished his own fame. It is a pitiful spectacle to see him to-day maintaining in his Cabinet a man disgraced in the public eye, and whose chief claim to the place he holds is, perhaps that he gave to the President's brother the appointment of Indian-trader.—N. Y. Herald.

THE endeavor of the Republican party to keep its plunder and at the same time gain the reputation of reform, is a good deal like the dilemma of a cur which is running off with a leg of mutton and happens to meet a dog carrying home his master's dinner basket. He is almost willing to lay down the booty out of sheer envy, and fight for the possession of the trust.—World.

THE following persons have been placed in nomination for the various offices by the Democracy of Cambria county: Treasurer, Nicholas Friedhoff; County Commissioner, J. D. Parish; Poor House Director, Jesse Patterson; Auditor, John B. Ross and Francis P. M'Cormick. W. H. Sechler, Esq., was declared the choice of the Cambria county Democracy for State Senator, with power to choose his own conferees.

LOUISIANA'S bitter experience of faithless Radical officers is at last beginning to bring its remedy. The Attorney-General of the State is preparing and will present to the next Legislature, for its adoption as amendments to the Civil Code a series of reformatory laws, the principal of which will be one making it felony for any State officer or member of the Legislature to audit any fraudulent claims.

IN Pennsylvania the Republicans are laboring to show—which they can do very successfully—that their party has initated the currency since the war; in Ohio they pretend to be both greenback and hard money men, and in Maine, California and other States to be opposed to inflation. Talk about Democratic division on sentiment. It is not half so bad as the division in the Republican party.—Detroit Free Press.

GEORGIA has been longer under Democratic rule since the war than any other Southern State. As a consequence of the good government which it has had the State debt is but $8,000,000, and its credit stands high in New York and abroad. At the beginning of the year there was a surplus in the Treasury of over $1,000,000. The cost of the State government for 1874 was $776,000, and the counties have no debts to speak of.

EX-GOV. DIX writes upon the currency question to Reverdy Johnson, to say that he believes the Legal Tender act unconstitutional, that he always believed it to be so, and that as long ago as 1861, when the late Secretary Chase consulted him in regard to measures to meet the expenses of the war, he "objected in the strongest terms" to such a law, Mr. Dix also agrees with all thinking citizens that "the contest between the advocates of redeemable and irredeemable paper money" is "the most important issues to be tried by the next election of a President."

HENRY CLAY, unlike the modern type of statesmen, was not happiest when the public gaze was concentrated upon him. In an old letter which has just come to light, he thus declined an invitation to deliver an agricultural address: "You alarm me about a speech. I really cannot consent to make any, much as I am flattered and honored by the request of the managers. I think I have made speeches enough during my life, if I never make another, which I am strongly inclined never to do. If you will let me come over among you and be at my ease, like any other farmer, I think it possible I will come. But if I am to be exhibited, scrutinized, and commented upon, like the other beasts of the show, I protest solemnly I will not budge a foot, but remain quietly at home."

THE Republican Convention of Schuylkill county passed the following soft-money resolution: "That we favor a low rate of interest as calculated to revive the drooping industries of the country and develop its latent resources, and we call upon Congress for such legislation as will give to the whole country cheap money in conjunction with protection to American industry." Mr. Frick added one to the regular platform, and made a good claim on Cameron for an office or a contract, by proposing and pressing the following: "That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of our distinguished Representative in the United States Senate—the Hon. Simon Cameron—a true friend to the interests of his State and his country." Now if only some of the Republican Conventions a little near home could be got to do the same thing for Senator Cameron, it would doubtless be gratefully welcomed. But then prophets are usually honored in strange lands.—Phila. Times.

PONY OBIT.

Who killed Murray's pony!
I said O. P. Morton,
It don't comport, on
The whole with my views
About money.

Who'll bury the pony?
I said the Gazette,
With tears I will wet
Its little green grave,
Poor greenback pony.

Who'll remember the pony?
I said the Telegraph,
I'll remember and laugh,
And talk of repeal
And soft money.

Who'll administer the estate?
I said Sir R. Errett,
And greatly I fear it
It will pan out bankrupt,—
Such is fate.

THE RADICAL PARTY COMMITTED TO RESUMPTION IN 1879.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL NOT REPEAL IT—THE GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL WEAK-KNZED REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

[From the Evening Bulletin (Adm.) Phila.]

Mr. McClure says that not one of the leading Republican papers in this State "proposes to commit the party to unconditional resumption in 1879, or at any other fixed period." This statement is made in such a peculiar way that it can hardly be denounced as a falsehood, although it is intended to convey a false impression. What any given public journal proposes to do in the matter is precisely of no consequence at all. The party is committed to resumption in 1879, by an act of Congress which will not be repealed by the Republicans and not by the Democrats while President Grant holds the veto power. There are some weak-kneed Republican papers in this State which are afraid either to approve or condemn the policy of contraction and resumption, but the Republican party as a whole certainly favors that policy and will adhere to it.

[For The Post.]

LIFE.

As foot prints left upon the ocean's strand,
Which soon are washed away and ever lost;
As tiny shells cast from their golden sand,
By the tumultous billows outward tossed:
So is each life!—we live—we strive—we die—
Old time with its resistless ebb and flow,
Scarce gives us power to note the morning's glow
Until it brings the evening sky.

What is our life? A few short years are given,
Wherein we learn to love and hate and fear;
A little faith, that leads afar to Heaven
Some hope of better things than earthly cheer.
And yet we can but wonder at our life,
It is so short,—there is so much to win
Ere weary ones can enter calmly in
And find a refuge from the strife,

Oh! mystery which God can know alone
Of life that seems so strangely fraught with pain,
Oh! hearts whose founts have almost turned to stone,
With searching for the hidden things,—'tis vain
We cannot solve the problem but would keep
Enough of faith to trust all things to Him.
One truth I hold through all the shadows dim:
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

MINNIE J. OWREY.

A CAFFRE DANCE.

A Muritzburg (Natal) correspondent of the London Times thus describes a festive scene among a tribe of the Caffres: "Formed in semi-circular line they commenced their dance. Moving the legs and arms in most wonderful simultaneous motion, they sang over and over again, in varying air, but always in minor key, in verse to the effect that 'there are enemies on both sides.' This dance and verse were composed when the present chief's father died, and his two sons disputed their heirship. Presently they were asked to sing some other verse, when to a new motion and a new air they sang how 'if the white men had not come, we should eat cattle the whole country over;' another mode of saying that they would be conquerors of the whole land, for of course the verse applies, not to their own cattle but to the other people's.

During the dance various warriors would dash out from the ranks in front of their companies and go through a pantomime performance descriptive of their own bravery and how they would dispose of an enemy in fight. If the performer was a well-known brave, he would be greeted with the greatest applause from the whole body. When the commander of the left company went out they thundered their approval. In such cases the brave danced into the very centre of the circle, but if some young unknown man, excited beyond discretion, came forth, a little feeble applause from his own company was all he could get, and he slunk back in the ranks. The pantomime action of fighting was always that of stabbing with, never of throwing the assagai. Chaka taught them to advance in line up to their enemy, and not to think of fighting till they could see the whites of their opponent's eyes, saying it was a brave man who could look in the enemy's eyes when each meant to kill the other.

Presently the monotonous dance and song ceased, and a man chosen as the spokesman and dressed in white tails, with splendid crane's feathers, which added to his already grand height, advancing into the centre of the semi-circle, commenced to recite a prose poem, walking up and down, and sometimes even running the while. This speech or recitation was a sort of hymn of praise relating the deeds of the Chief's ancestors, their descent, their prowess, and feats in war and in council. If translated carefully, he said, it would resemble some of the most beautiful songs in Scripture—as, for example, the "Song of Deborah." Fluently as the speech was delivered, its effect was much marred by the constant motion during its delivery, which not only prevented all oratorical art, but put the speaker out of breath. When he paused, or seemed "blown," a warrior would dash out and perform his pantomimic war dance, as during the previous dance. If a real brave should thus come out, the singer would point to him with his stick, but if a man with no note he would take no notice of him, but continue to walk up and down.

Presently the song ended, and the whole body saluted the Chief with a loud "Bayets"—the royal salute.

CLOCKMAKERS OF THE SCHWARZWALD.

[London Spectator.]

The first thing which a stranger does at Furtwangen is to see the exhibition of the Gewerbevereins, and at Freiberg the Gewerbe Hall, open from May to October. The latter is a wooden building of some taste, where every variety of clock can be seen which the ingenuity of the Schwarzwalder can devise or his fingers execute. Round the walls and on the tables are clocks of every sort. Nearly all are of wood, though here and there is a fragile one of straw or ivory. The first which attracts attention is a very fine specimen of wood carving; the figures and design are cut in lime-wood, and it stands two feet high The fingers and hours are of ivory. The attendant puts it to 2 o'clock, and it forthwith plays a melodious air, as of the most delicate flutes. The next is still larger, and as the hour strikes a miniature band plays "Die Wacht am Rhein." We pass on to one made of beech and walnut, the dark and light wood being charmingly blended. As the fingers touch the hour, two helmeted trumpeters step out and blow the reveille. Then there are cuckoos which strike up at the hour and trushes who sing at the quarter; venerable monks standing beneath the belfry ring the hour when midnight comes. The automaton clock comes next, and we watch a sort of Pickwickian fat boy feed himself with rolls till three has finished striking. The taste and minuteness of the carving in the largest or the smallest point are very great; the regulator on the pendulum of the smallest clock represents, perhaps, an oak leaf, or some simple, but still graceful object. Nor are more methodical and stronger looking clocks wanting; they are of every kind: they will suit the kitchen or the boudoir. The excellence of the external work is equalled by that of the machinery, for having once gained a reputation, the inhabitants of these hills take care that it shall not be lost. The Gewerbeverein, or Union, guaranty the goodness of each clock which hangs on the walls.

WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian states that the prince of Wales, on his visit to India, will distribute tokens of his favor in a form closely resembling the family orders of our royal house. The correspondent writes: "I believe that the greatest honor which his royal highness intends to confer upon the princes with whom he will share and exchange hospitality in India will consist of a star or medal, to be worn on the breast, and a signet ring. The medal may or may not be jeweled. I therefore prefer to speak of it as of plain gold, having on one side a portrait of the prince in relief, and on the other the collar of the star of India, arranged as border with the prince of Wales' plumes in the centre. The signet ring will be of massive design, and be engraved with the collar of the star of India and the prince's plumes, similar to the reverse of the medal. These two gifts will be presented together, and by reason of their design, and the circumstances under which they will be given, they will be regarded as the most precious mementoes of the prince's visit. I know not the exact number that will be distributed, but I do not think it will exceed a score. As I have previously indicated, there will be presents of greater intrinsic value, such as guns, European carriages, magnificently bound books, clocks, watches, seals, and the prince's feathers, etc.; but none will have a higher significance of friendship than the medal and signet. The prince has himself suggested one gift, which ought to be known if only to illustrate his excellent taste. It consists of an equestrian statuette, a few inches high, of himself in his dress as colonel of the 10th hussars. The work has been designed by Boehm, the sculptor, and three or four copies will be executed in silver."

THE POLAR BEAR'S CUNNING.

According to the Esquimaux, the seal constructs its abode beneath the surface of the ice, in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy, and when the returning heat of summer has destroyed its igloo, or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its young beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who, with his keen scent, soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery, and, in order to gain entrance, makes a spring and comes down heavily on the top of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear at once devours its prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so: it knows full well that where a baby is, there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling: therefore, the bear scrapes the snow away from the seal hole, and holding the young seal by the flipper, allows it to flounder about—and, when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal toward it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both.

OUTRAGE ON SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S MONUMENT—AMERICAN SUSPECTED.

[London Correspondence of the Scotsman.]

The Dean of Westminster is considerably annoyed at the outrage committed on Sir John Franklin's monument, and a searching inquiry is being made in order to discover the culprit, but so far without success. It is known that a party of gentlemen hailing from a nation which has competed with England for the honor of being the first to discover the northwest passage visited the chapel in which Franklin's monument is erected on the day before the outrage was discovered; but it would be as unfair as it would be ungenerous to come to the conclusion that they were guilty of such a disgraceful act of Vandalism. But I may say that Franklin's is not the first monument which has been mutilated. The head of Major Andre, who fell during the American War of Independence, has been removed no less than three times from the marble slab erected in his honor, and no clue has ever been found to the guilty party. I hear it is not unlikely that the vergers will have strict orders not to allow any person to have strict orders not to allow any person to have access to any of the chapels unless accompanied by an official.

HUMAN PETRIFACTIONS IN MAINE

[Bangor (Me.) Whig and Courier.]

The men engaged in the work of removing the bodies from the old Levant Road burying ground to the new cemetrey on the Finson road, yesterday exhumed the petrified body of a woman in an almost perfect state of preservation. The head, body and limbs, except a part of the lower limbs, were transformed to a substance resembling chalk, and retained their original form and appearance. The hair, which was in long curls, combed back, looked almost as when the body was laid out for enterment. The grave-clothes were entirely gone, with the exception of a silk neck-tie, which was in a perfect state of preservation. The workmen say they have taken up other bodies similarly petrified. In particular one of a child three years of age was found perfect in form with the exception of the hands and feet, which were decayed. The fact that so many bodies are found at this cemetery in such a state of preservation indicates the presence of some peculiarity in the soil which tends to preserve the body rather than to hasten its decay. The body taken up yesterday seemed to change after exposure to the air, the substance appearing to soften. It had been buried about twenty years.

HOW TO GET RID OF FRECKLES.

Freckles, says the Herald of Health are not easily washed out of those who have a florid complexion and are much in the sunshine, but the following washes are not only harmless, but very much the best of anything we know. Grate horse radish fine, let it stand a few hours in buttermilk, then strain and use the wash night and morning. Or squeeze the juice of a lemon into half a goblet of water and use the same way. Most of the remedies for freckles are poisonous and cannot be used with safety. Freckles indicate a defect in digestion, and consist in deposits of some carbonaceous or fatty matter beneath the scarf skin. The diet should be attended to, and should be of a nature that the bowels and kidneys will do their duty. Daily bathing, with much friction, should not be neglected, and the Turkish bath taken occasionally, if convenient.

THE FARM AND THE CITY—TWO VIEWS.

An old farm-house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day;
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din!
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long:
"Oh! could I only trace once more
The field path to the farm-house door,
The old, green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

HAY FEVER.

[Phila. Ledger.]

By this time, no doubt nearly all of our readers have heard of "hay fever," and the eloquent exponents of their own experience and that of their fellow-sufferers have exhausted their descriptions of its ravages. It is only within comparatively few years that this annual visitor has been popularly recognized and become well established, and yet one comes across victims who have been patients (or impatient) for a whole life time of eighty years. Only within a recent time, too, has its literature become a well-thumbed part of our voluminous medical learning, and abroad, as well as in this country, the writings on the subject only serve to show that so far, at least, medical skill has only been applied to modify the disease and that in an experimental fashion. Practically, the disease remains incurable, and worse still, when it is violently arrested (and there are remedies known to the profession), nature seems to take its revenge by inflicting other diseases on the victim, who for the most part finds that his month or six weeks of suffering from hay fever gives him unusual exemption for other ills. Quinine remains still in this, as in so many other forms of mysterious and malarious diseases, the best medicine, giving strength to meet the attack and sometimes reducing it to very bearable limits. Dr. Merrill Wyman, of Boston, who makes the subject peculiarly his, not content with a book and frequent occasional essays on it, is now testing the quinine remedies on his own person, and the results will no doubt be a sound guide for other patients.

The efforts to show that the cause is either animal or vegetable do not seem to be very successful, for the fact remains that those who go away uncured from the bleak and desert sea shore refuses find safety in that wonderful zone in and about the White Mountains, and in the highest ranges of our own Alleghenies. Dr. Wyman in his book laid out the map in which relief can be found, and numerous patients still add to the list of places where hay fever ceases altogether, or, at least, is so slight an annoyance that it loses all its dread. At Stowe, in Vermont, at Bethlehem, Jefferson and other villages, at the foot on the slopes of the White Mountains, at Altoona and other high points in this State, and in Maryland and Virginia, in the high table lands of Minnesota, Colorado and the other western country, all places rich in farms, the passing traveler finds men, women and children, who take refuge from their comfortable homes, and gladly exchange luxuries of country houses and town lodgings for the rough accommodations of summer hotels. The spectacle is not always a pleasing one, for often it is a poor fellow exiled from home and all that makes life comfortable. Some of the long authorities on the subject claim that hay fever is peculiarly the attribute of a highly nervous organization, which is usually allied with intellectual excellence. Rare oratorical powers are certainly specially affected by the unceasing sneezing of hay fever. The recent exhibition at the Hay Fever Convention at Bethlehem, N. H., where the American Hay Fever Association has its headquarters, was not of a kind to impress outsiders with any very great respect for the brains of those who were the spokesmen. The fact is clear that the number of persons subject to rose cold and hay fever is steadily increasing—some cases, indeed, are known of those who are subject to both attacks, the former in June, the latter in August—whilst asthma is either taking the same shape or else hay fever is running into that worst, most trying and most incurable of diseases not mortal. How much is lost to the business community, to the world of law, of letters, of theology, of medicine, to the households, and to the arts, by the victims of those diseases can, perhaps, never be known. The number that find perfect exemption is very small. Too many must be left at home for want of means. Could not some wholesale plan be set on foot for giving them harbors of refuge in the zone of safety? Of course a perfect and absolute cure can hardly be expected—there are too many other secrets of nature that medicine has not yet solved—but still all who are able to give experience of places where they really found exemption ought to be encouraged to do so. The progress of medical science will have in the hay fever an object that ought to sharpen the wits of our doctors, and make them in this, as in so many other respects, benefactors.

SPEND YOUR MONEY AT HOME.

An exchange gives the following ten reasons why people should spend their money at home. They are so forcible and well put that we cannot refrain from presenting them to our readers, hoping that they will give them the consideration which they deserve;

1st. It is your home; you cannot improve it much by taking money away to spend or invest.

2d. There is no way of improving a place so much as by encouraging good merchants, good schools, and good people to settle among you and this cannot be done unless you spend your money at home.

3d. Spend your money at home, because there is where you generally get it. It is your duty.

4th. Spend your money at home, because when it is necessary for you to get credit, it is of your town merchants you have generally to get it, and they must wait for the money. Therefore when you have the cash in hand spend it at home.

5th. Spend your money at home. It will make better merchants of your merchants; they can and will keep better assortments and sell at lower rates than if the only business they can do is what is credited out, while the money goes to the other places.

6th. Spend your money at home. You may have sons growing up who will some day be the best merchants in town. Help to lay the foundations of them now. It is a duty. It may be your pride in after years to say: "By my trading at the store I got my son a position as clerk, and now he is a proprietor." Then you will think it hard if your neighbors spend their money out of town. Set the example now.

7th. Spend your money at home. Set the example now. Buy your dry goods, groceries, meats and everything at home, and you will see a wonderful change in a short time in the business outlook of the place; therefore, deal with your home merchants.

8th. Spend your money at home. What do you gain by going off? Count the cost: see what you could have done at home by letting your merchant have the cash. Strike a balance and see if you would not have been just as well off, besides helping your merchant.

9th. Spend your money at home. Your merchants are your neighbors, your friends; they stand by you in sickness—are your associates; without your trade they cannot keep your business. No stores, then no banks, no one wanting to buy property to settle on and build up your place.

10th. Merchants should do their advertising at home. They should get their bill-heads, circulars, cards, letter-heads, envelopes, and all their printing at home, of their own newspaper, who aid them in many ways, and advertise them hundreds of times without any pay whatever. Merchants should set an example to their customers by patronizing liberally their home newspapers. Men and women are imitative animals and are prone to follow examples set them. How can merchants expect their neighbors to trade with them if they set the example of going away from home for their printing and advertising? Let merchants and people all patronize home enterprise, and home industry and home trade. So shall they all be prosperous and happy.

OSTRICH FARMING.

[London Globe.]

The experiment of farming ostriches for the purpose of securing a regular and abundant supply of their valuable feathers is a novelty in industrial operations, but is nevertheless reported to be a success. The experiment is being tried in South Africa, in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, where the ostrich is "native in the place and to the manner born," and where land of the right sort can be obtained to any extent. The recent files of Cape papers contained an interesting account of a visit by a correspondent of the Eastern Province Herald to the flourishing ostrich farm of Messrs. Heugh and Meinjes at the foot of the mountains. A large extent of suitable bush land is fenced in, over which the birds roam peaceably enough in ordinary times, but in the breeding season the pairs select and occupy one of the several small camps laid out for the purpose. The birds are very fierce and savage at this period, but at all other times are as tame as a flock of sheep. They assemble to be fed at bugle call, though the feeders have to be careful of any loose articles there may be about, for the ostriches snap up and swallow immediately any such trifles as tobacco pipes, knives, spoons, coins, &c., and make attempts to wrench off buttons from boots and clothing, and are not particular as to watches and chains if they can secure them. The plucking of the birds is a dangerous operation. They are enticed by the bugle call into a small enclosure, where they are packed as closely as possible to prevent them from administering those terrible kicks to the pluckers of which they are capable, and which are delivered with a force sufficient to break a man's thigh. The plumage of the farmed ostrich is stated to be abundant in quantity and superior in quality, and the yield from a well-stocked and carefully-tended farm returns a large profit on the whole outlay. Several farms have already been established, and more are being laid out, and this new branch of industry seems to be in a most flourishing condition and promises great expansion.

A WIDOW'S GRIEF.

The New York Sun of Thursday has the following:

"All the arrangements had been completed for the marriage on Sunday last of Mrs. Isabella Lockwood of East New York to Mr. Bailey, a contractor on the government work at Fort Lee. Mrs. Lockwood had outlived two husbands. One hundred and fifty invitations had besn given out, and the marriage was to have been on an extensive scale. On Saturday Mrs. Lockwood went to Fort Lee to consult with Mr. Bailey about some of the final arrangements, and, for unexplained reasons he suddenly broke the engagement. Mrs. Lockwood returned to East New York and waited for Mr. Bailey's visit, as he had promised to call on Sunday and explain his conduct. She announced that the wedding was postponed for a week. As the hours of Sunday passed away and Mr. Bailey did not fulfill his promise to call on her, she became melancholy; and on Monday morning went from her residence saying that she was soon to return. Since then she has not been seen by her friends, nor has there been a clew to her whereabouts."

PARTIAL SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

Returning from the president's where he had been taking counsel, the old man remarked.

"Samantha Hanner, to-morrow I shall be rebaptized and join the order, and the president says he will give me a young wife to console me in my old age, and will be a great assistance to you Samantha, in doing the housework and"——

"You'll take a young, wife will you, you old Mountain Meadows murdering mullet-head, after me a slavin' for you these thirty years? You'll give old Brigham all our property, that I've worked as hard for as you have, you'll get baptised and anointed, will you? I'll anoint you."

And straightway she "laid on hands" and anointed his shining pate with the business end of a potato masher, till in agony he shouted:

"Let up, Samantha dear, oh, do let up I'll never take another wife (Helen Blazes.) I'll never join the order (ouch)."

EVERY railway station in Germany is now supplied with surgical and medical apparatus.

MARRY FOR LOVE AND WORK FOR SILVER.

The proverb says we should marry for love,
And afterwards work for money:
While some folks say gold is far, far above
Affection, though sweeter than honey.

Banish the thought that gold is better
Than love which is pure and strong,
For Gold oft serves our hearts to fetter
In a way that's mean and wrong.

Money's a good and useful thing
To those who can use it aright,
But I would not away my happiness fling
For millions in guineas bright.

Oceans of gems and mines of gold
Would not tempt me to wed a maid
To whom I could not my heart unfold,
And take without money's aid.

Truth, love and beauty can charm me.
Maidenly modesty I admire—
These will not readily harm me,
Though they set my hair afire.

For love, when 'tis rightly cherished,
Is a source of joy sincere,
Which e'en when the love seems perished,
Our longing hearts can cheer.

And, oh, when true loving hearts meet,
And joined by the sacred bond
Of a love that's confiding and sweet—
Generous, true and fond.

There are joys that no worlding knows,
Though his hoarde I gain shall increase—
There may come either sorrow or woes,
Still there happiness, hope and peace.

SNOWED UP ON MT. WASHINGTON IN SEPTEMBER.

The Boston Daily Herald says that last Friday, 22 of the Portland Baptist Social Union excursionists left the Crawford House for the summit. The day had been stormy, yet the promise of the sky and of the weather observed on the mountain was of a pleasant evening. But long ere the ten-mile stage ride was ended the storm was renewed. One of the party says:

"We made the ascent by the Mount Washington Railway, only to find ourselves enveloped in a cloud of mist absolutely impenetrable to vision, and driving across the mountain at the rate of 50 miles per hour, the thermometer registering twenty above zero. The Saturday morning observations at the government signal station were: 'Thermometer fifteen above zero, wind 78 miles per hour, N. W.' The fog and mist continued, and were rapidly congealing on every object out of doors. Seeing was out of the question, locomotion out of doors almost an impossibility; the Glen House stages dared not attempt the descent, and Superintendent Aiken of the railway, refused to allow a train to be run lest the cars be blown from the track. Brief—and very brief—reconnoisances into the outside fog and gale were made by nearly every one of the party. One lady was blown from her feet and only saved from being dashed over the brow of the mountain by a timely rush to the rescue of two gentlemen who happened to hear her cry for help. Four of the five telegraph wires become useless and communication by the fifth, the government cable, was suspended for several hours. The guests at the Summit House numbered in all 45. The day wore away, and shortly after dark the company were electrified by one of our number who came in exclaiming, "The stars are out, the stars are out!" And so it proved. Almost in the twinkling of an eye the gale had lulled, the skies had cleared and the moon was shining on a scene of grandeur and beauty seldom witnessed by human eye. While the upper strata of clouds had entirely disappeared, the entire visible surface of the earth from a thousand feet below was mantled with vast masses of vapor. Upon the upper surface of these the moon, just risen, was shining brightly. On Saturday morning, at half-past 5, we were roused for sunrise; and such a sunrise. With a naked eye the islands of Casco Bay could be easily seen and counted, and when, about 9 o'clock, the sun shone out unobscured upon the bay and ocean, with small field and opera glasses the vessels in the harbor were distinctly visible, and the spires and domes and even the houses of Portland could be clearly distinguished. The contrast between the summit of mountain, white with frost and snow, and the green fields of the valley below, was neither the least noticeable nor the least beautiful element of the scene, but the story of the view from Mount Washington has been too often told to need repetition. At 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon the embargo was raised, Superintendent Aiken declared the track in safe condition, and we made the descent."

THE HEROINE OF LIME ROCK.

[Correspondence of Balt. American.]

A cheery voice called out, "Come in," and the writer entered a plain Yankee kitchen—bright tins hanging on the stove, and a diminutive black kitten purring on the hearth; while in one corner of the room a young woman of two or three and twenty stood over a washtub, with rolled up sleeves and arms plunged in the suds, who was at once recognized as the famous Ida Lewis. At the first glance there is nothing about her which would seem to indicate a heroine, but before long a close observer sees what her real character is by watching her animated play of feature, firm mouth, and steady eye.

Correspondent—I hope that I am not taking a liberty in calling upon you.

Ida Lewis—Oh, sir, I am accustomed to having strangers come here to see and be shown over the lighthouse. Five thousand people, perhaps, have taken the trouble to come from shore to visit me this summer, and the season is not over yet, by any means. People have exaggerated the little good I have accomplished in saving drowning men. After all, I have done no more than most American girls would have done, if like me, they had lived all their lives in a lighthouse and known that by taking a little trouble many valuable lives could be saved, if, like me, they had strong arms, a clear head, and a willing heart, and were accustomed to manage a life boat in a heavy sea.

Correspondent—The last time you risked your life was about two drowning soldiers near Fort Adams?

Ida Lewis—Yes, sir. I succeeded in saving two drowning soldiers in my boat about six weeks ago. I had more trouble than usual doing it, because both of them were a little drunk.

Correspondent—How did you manage to get them both into the boat?

Ida Lewis—At first I was afraid that I wouldn't be able to do it, but by dint of calling at them, and reminding them that it was their last chance for life, I succeeded in finally hauling them both over the gunwale of my boat, and then pulled ashore. I hope the men had a lesson, and didn't try sailing again after a spell. Yes, people are very kind to me—too kind, sometimes think, for certainly I have done no more than many other women, about whose goods works very little said. Let me show you some of the presents I have lately received.

So saying Ida produced a number of articles supposed to appeal to the feminine heart—silks, scarfs, hose, gloves, bonnets, dresses, and even jewelry.

"And I probably shall never wear one-quarter of them," she added. "Why what need have I, a simple New England girl, of so many fine things?"

Correspondent—Do you expect to spend the rest of your life here on the Lime Rock?

Ida Lewis—Well, I can't say what I expect. I shall certainly remain here while my parents live. I am happy and contented as I am, and don't desire a change.

HOW MONKEYS ARE CAPTURED.

Monkeys are pretty common, yet as all the families are remarkably cunning, has it ever occurred to the reader how they are taken? Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished monarch will, after a few days' starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resembles man. Their vices are human. They love liquor and fall. In Darfour and Senar the natives make a fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy, that soon attract his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and then in a short time they show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who came too late to get fuddled escape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up, and these begin to weep and cover them with maudlin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to go on also. Another will grasp at him, and so on until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village, they are securely caged and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES IN RUSSIA.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

As so much is said of autumn manœuvres in Germany and France, it is well to notice what is being done in this direction in Russia, where the annual assemblages of troops are of more importance and more prolonged than in any other country of Europe, for the natural reason that the severity of the winter usually forbids much out-of-door practice, and throws the drill chiefly into the warmer months. The regular manœuvers are preceded by regimental encampments, which take place chiefly in April and May, and form the chief school of the year's recruits. After these are completed come the larger assemblages, to which from year to year increasing attention is being paid by the government. This year, besides those grand manœuvres of Krasnoi-Zelo, of which the newspapers have had some account, where forty-four battalions of infantry were exercised for about six weeks, with a due proportion of the other arms, there are, or have been, three other large camps formed for periods varying from one to two months and comprising—at Warsaw sixty-six, at Moscow thirty, and at Kieff twenty-one battalions, each with its proper force of guns and cavalry. Again, besides these, there are six lesser camps at Bobruisk, Wilna, Grodno, Kowna, Dunaberg and Bender, with forces varying from ten to thirteen battalions and contingents of other arms: and, finally, one of light artillery and horse (Cossacks largely) at Elizabethgrad. These are all for combined exercises; but there are no less than twenty-four other minor camps for single arms, infantry of course chiefly.

CALIFORNIA'S CENTENNIAL GRAPEVINE.

[Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.]

The big grapevine which is to be exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition has, after several weeks of labor, been dug up, divided into sections, and boxed for transportation. This famous vine is without doubt the largest in the world. The celebrated vine at Hampton Court, England, which grew under glass, is nine inches in diameter three feet from the ground. This vine is fourteen inches in diameter three feet from the ground, and nearer to the ground has a measurement of eighteen inches in diameter or fifty-six inches in circumference, while its foliage has long covered a space equal to ten thousand square feet. The Hampton Court vine produces annually from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of grapes. The product of this vine has often reached the immense number of 7,500 clusters, of an average weight of 1½ pounds each, or nearly 12,000 pounds. It is of the variety known as the mission grape, and was planted by Dona Maria Marcelina de Dominguez, at the birth of a child, according to the custom of the country. Its age is between fifty and sixty years. There still remains in the same neighborhood another vine which also outranks the Hampton Court vine, being now sixteen years old and sixteen inches in diameter three feet from the ground, and making growth at the rate of an inch in diameter annually. Last year it furnished 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of grapes, which were plucked and eaten by visitors from August 15th to January 26th.

AN INDIAN PRINCESS' TOILET.

Mrs. Spotted Tail No. 4, the youngest and most beautiful of the great chief's consorts, had a much heightened complexion, thickly decorated with vermilion and yellow ochre. A shall of rich colors and really fine material enveloped her graceful form from her shoulders to her pretty beaded moccasins that encased small and shapely feet. Under this she was attired in a dark blue gown, bordered with soft fur of the beaver, and her waist was clasped by a glittering girdle of wampum, from which hung several trinkets of very fine workmanship. Her neck was encircled by a heavy string of imitated pearls, and the same ornaments were appended to her ears. Her hair was parted accurately in the middle of her forehead, and the exposed portion of her scalp was colored a deep scarlet, after the manner of all the Nakotah belles. It hung in two long jet black queues, which were wound round and round with bright red ribbon. Her whole body must have cost her noble lord several of the finest ponies of his herd. Her face is moulded te a type of gentleness, although lacking intelligent expression.

A LAWYER SHUT UP.

[San Francisco Cronicle.]

"Sir," asked an attorney yesterday of a witness who was testifying in a case of assault and battery, "have you ever been in this court before."

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "I have been here often."

"Ah, been here often, have you?" said the attorney in a triumphant tone. "Now, tell the Court what for."

"Well," replied the witness, slowly, "I have been here at least a dozen times to see you to try and collect that tailor's bill you owe."

VARIETIES.

OLIVE LOGAN'S eyes are seriously affected.

GERMANY has nearly 1,000,000 more women than men.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT and wife will winter in Florida.

A NEW style of kid glove is striped from the ends of the fingers to the wrist.

A LARGE brewing firm in Glasgow, Scotland, has begun importing California barley.

THE Chinese in California consume nearly a million dollars worth of opium yearly.

A PRIZE is offered by a Canadian agricultural society for the best bread made and baked by bachelors.

IF the frost keeps off until the first of October, Iowa thinks she can realize at least $69,000,000 from her corn crop.

A ST. LOUIS widow has dyed her dog black, for the purpose of expressing her grief for the death of her husband.

A WYOMING woman on a jury refused to agree on a verdict until a boy rode three miles and brought her a box of black snuff.

THE monument over the grave of Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, at Hengham, in that State, will be dedicated October 7th.

SOME idea of the conjugal happiness of the King of Holland may be obtained from the fact that his wife, the Queen, can talk every language that is spoken in Europe.

MRS. BLAKE, whoever she is, denies the report that women are failures when drawn as jurors in Wyoming. She says they have never yet failed to bring in a verdict of "guilty."

A SOCIETY of ladies has been formed at St. Petersburg, Russia, the members of which abjure silks and costly raiment, and devote the money thus saved to educate poor children.

THOMAS GIDDENS effected his escape from the Berrien county, Ga., jail in a novel manner. His mother made a ferocious attack upon the jailor while the dutiful Thomas slid.

A LAW in Nebraska requires every business firm to register its name and kind of business and the name of each member of the firm with the County Clerk under penalty of $1,000 fine.

"YOU never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother reproachfully yesterday to her little eight-year-old girl. "'Cause I never saw you when you was a little girl," was the prompt reply.

A CHARITY patient in a Baltimore hospital on being searched was found to have over $4,600 in money sewed in the linings of the coat he wore, and he is also the owner of two farms near the city.

A MINNEAPOLIS paper tells a heart-rending story of a Carlinville tied-backer who tripped on a plank, and, falling suddenly, rent her raiment in such a manner that she had to walk home with her parasol spread out behind her.

THE following is the copy of a letter recently sent to a gentleman in England by an insurance agent: "Dear sir:—I hope to give you a call to-morrow or Wednesday, on my way to Chard, and shall be delighted to take your life."

THE swimming mania in England continues. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, a man named Skam undertook to swim for two hours in the Surrey Canal, but in the darkness he sank, unperceived by those who were present to witness the feat, and was drowned.

THE celebrated boiling spring of Pagoca, at Del Norte, Rio Grande county, Colorado is probably the largest spring in the world. It is an immense cauldron of water, sixty by eighty feet. The water is remarkably clear and of unknown depth.

A SAN FRANCISCO Chinaman named Le Mong Ting is exhibiting an extraordinarily educated bird. It is a species of canary, small in size, of a dark mottled color, and in the Chinese language is called an "Hour Bird." Kept in a small cage, partially darkened, on opening the door, in obedience to the command of its master, it hops along an oblong box placed in front of the cage and bending down selects out of a series of envelopes containing cards those bearing the date of the month and hour of the day rarely if ever making a mistake. This it will keep on doing all day long.

ELLEN HARPER, a colored woman of about thirty, has spent much of her time in the Richmond (Va.) prison. She has committed no great crime, being satisfied with continually disturbing the peace. Last week, on being brought before the Police Judge as usual, she handed him the following poetic petition: "Police Justice White, I'm in a sad plight, immured in this horrible jail. With sorrow oppressed, I'm deeply distressed, and pray you will list to my tale. As you love the muse, you cannot refuse a wandering *harper* to hear. She sings not gladness, for breaking with sadness, her heart strings are wrung with despair. My case is before you. Now let me implore you to open my prison doors wide. No bail can I give, but true as I live I no longer here will abide, but far from this place I'll hide my disgrace and try for the past to atone, while both song and story will tell of the glory of the good Judge who mercy hath shown."

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HON. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Recistor—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAXES AND NATURALIZATION.

No person naturalized after the 2d day of October next can vote at the ensuing November election. Every person entitled to naturalization, therefore, should see to it that his papers are procured on or before that day.

All taxes, likewise, must be paid before October 2d, to entitle the payer to vote. All who paid their taxes last year can vote, this year, upon last year's tax receipts; but those who have no such receipt must pay this year's taxes.

THE Radical organs in making personal warfare upon Judge Pershing re inviting a similar course towards Gov. Hartranft.

THE people have decided to finally clean out the Ring, both State and local. Ringsters had as well take due notice of this fact.

PRESIDENT GRANT gave Delano a good character. This was fortunate. If Grant had not given him one no one else would have done so.

THE Gazette was a good liquor league organ when it had advertisements to give, but now is trying to cultivate the temperance folks; it fears Fife is in danger.

THE Leader fails to understand THE POST'S position as well as Judge Pershing's on the currency question. Both are in favor of a currency that will be at a par with gold, but both are opposed to contraction and forced resumption that would bankrupt the great majority of the people. That doctrine contains the "true Democratic ring."

JUDGE PERSHING in 1864 voted to sustain the credit of this State by paying the interest of the public debt in gold according to contract, but the Republican party thought then, it should be paid in greenbacks, although it would have strengthened the credit of the general government, and Pennsylvania was able to maintain her obligations. Yet the Kembles and others of the Ring repudiated the faith and credit of the State to make money for themselves, and forced the holders of our bonded debt to take depreciated paper.

PRACTICAL CONTRACTION.

A little examination of the practical effects of the Radical system of contraction, will show who it affects, and to whose benefit it inures. Suppose we take as the best possible illustration the price of gold, bonds, real estate and labor for the two years of 1873 and 1875, and for the month of September in these years. The prices of real estate and labor have really declined more than the estimates we shall give. In this estimate we shall suppose the price of a given house and lot for the two different periods. The comparison will then stand thus:

September 26, 1873.

Gold	$1.11¼
Bonds, 1881s	1.15
Bonds, 5-20s	1.15
Real Estate (house and lot)	10,000
Labor (per day)	2.00

September 26, 1875.

Gold	$1.16½
Bonds, 1881s	1.23⅝
Bonds, 5-20s	1.21
Real Estate (house and lot)	6.666
Labor (per day)	1.25

Increase since 1873.

Gold	5 per cent.
Bonds, 1881s	8¾ per cent.
Bonds, 5-20s	6 per cent.

Decrease since 1873.

Real Estate (house and lot)	—$3,333....33 per cent.
Labor (per day)....	.75....37½ per cent.

From this it will be seen that the bondholder's wealth has increased from six to nearly nine per cent. during two years, while the wealth of the producer, the laborer and the real estate owner has decreased four times as much as the bondholder's has increased, or from 33 to 37½ per cent. This is all the result of Radical financiering. The laborer's only capital is his labor. Radical construction has reduced that 37½ per cent., taking away 75 cents each day from his wages, and what is still worse, it is next to impossible for him to get employment at the reduced rate, for the same policy of contraction and the threat of forced resumption has paralyzed all kinds of enterprise, closed the mills and workshops so that there is no employment to be given out—no labor to be done.

But the contraction feature is not the only outrage. While the bondholder's wealth has increased 6 and 8¾ per cent., he has been exempt from taxes. The man who owned a house and lot in 1873, in this city, worth $10,000, paid say $100 in taxes. In 1875 his house and lot would not sell for more than $6,666, if it would command that much, yet his taxes have increased to $400. The taxes of the laborer has increased in the same proportion, or 300 or 400 per cent., while his ability to pay taxes and support his family has decreased 37½ or 50 per cent. And yet we are told that the bondholder must be protected, and that contraction and forced resumption must go on to the utter ruin of the industrial classes. We present these views and facts to-day, and shall have occasion to discuss them in their various phases in the future.

MR. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

On Monday night ex-Senator Schurz delivered his speech in favor of further contraction and forced resumption, at Cincinnati, Ohio. To say the least of it, his arguments are weak and his conclusions impotent. Having gone back to the bosom of Radicalism, which he so mercilesely exposed last winter, it is but natural that he should plunge into Radical misrepresentation to make his points. This he did with the same readiness that characterizes the double shuffling of Mr. Morton.

He very falsely assumes that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy are in favor of indefinite and unlimited inflation of the currency. From this assumption he then argues against the evils of an irredeemable and worthless currency. But with the same propriety Mr. Schurz might arraign a man who has declared his intention to protect himself from an assault, upon a charge of intended murder and picture the awful blackness of the crime. Still this would be no argument against the individual, for the whole argument is based upon an intention that he does not entertain. So with Mr. Schurz's terrible bugaboo about inflation, which does not exist, save in the feverish imaginations of the advocates of the bondholders.

The Democratic party and the people in the two great States of the Union, are as strongly in favor of a sound currency as Mr. Schurz can be, and as anxious to get back to a real specie basis, and when he tells them they are not, he simply insults their intelligence. There are two ways of getting back to a sound currency basis. 1. By rapid contraction, forced resumption, and bankruptcy of the debtor class. 2 By stopping contraction, reviving and stimulating the industries, and giving the people a chance to get out of the present financial distress, brought on by the Radical policy, without being bankrupted. The first is the bondholder's plan; the second is the people's plan.

Neither Mr. Schurz nor any other advocate of Radical ascendancy shall escape the truth of history connected with this currency question. That party gave us the currency we now have, and shaped the policy of the government in favor of the bondholding and moneyed classes. The people have never been considered at all. The money changers having made all the money they can in one form of speculating on the financial legislation of Radical Congresses, now propose to go at it in another way, and by forcing resumption under a legislative enactment, get rich upon the people's miseries. This is exactly what the resumptionists are at, and a glance at the history of the past nine months will show how they are succeeding. Labor has depreciated on an average more than 40 per cent. since the first of last January, a fact known to every laboring man in the country. Real estate has depreciated nearly as much. Depreciation has closed workshops and put the fires out of furnaces, and all these things are the direct result of the policy of forced resumption advocated by Mr. Schurz and the Radical party. This is no mere assumption, but we shall prove it by the figures furnished from Wall street, the home of forced resumption, showing the price of gold and bonds on the day of the passage of the resumption act, and on the day Mr. Schurz delivered his speech. The comparative figures are as follows:

	Jan. 17.	Sept. 27.	Increase.
Gold	111⅛	116¾	5¼ per cent
1881s	117⅝	123¾	5⅛ per cent
5-20s	115½	121½	6 per cent

The people ought to study these figures and reflect upon them. They show them at precisely what rate their wealth—the wealth of the masses—is being absorbed and added to the wealth of the bondholders and money changers. The result of the resumption act has been to increase the wealth of the bondholder six per cent in nine months, or at the rate of nine per cent. per year. There is no disputing this startling fact, for the market quotations furnish the figures.

But suppose w look at the other side of this startling picture, and we will find still more startling results. Real estate has fallen off on an average of more than 33 per cent. while all other property except bonds has sunk in the same or a greater ratio. But still this depreciated property must pay the increased interest and the increased principal of the bonds, for the latter have increased in proportion to the increasing difference between the value of real estate and other property, which bears the burden of taxes, and the bonds which are exempted from taxation. Labor has depreciated in price to the enormous extent of 50 per cent. The poor man's wealth is his labor. What brought him a dollar before the passage of the resumption act now brings him but fifty cents, a loss of fifty cents on every dollar of his wealth—his labor. The bondholder's wealth is his bonds. Bonds that were worth to him 115½ cents on the dollar on the day of the passage of the resumption act are now worth 121½ cents on the dollar, an increase of six cents on each dollar of the bondholders wealth—a difference of fifty six cents in favor of the bondholder and against the laboring man. It takes no student of political economy to understand this. It will strike every man of ordinary intelligence.

It is next to impossible to estimate the fearful depreciation that has overtaken the manufacturer under this threat of resumption. Our largest mills are closing almost every day in different parts of the country and many are going into bankruptcy, because they cannot sell their wares at any price that will bring them the cost of production. And yet Mr. Schurz proposes to help matters by pushing on contraction and forced resumption, the very things that in the past nine months have played such fearful havoc with the industries of the country, taking away from one-third to one-half of the wealth of the masses and adding it to the wealth of the comparatively few bondholders and capitalists of the country.

Will not these men profit by the daily experience of the times? Do they not understand the meaning of the advance of gold and bonds and the decline of the prices of property and labor under the forced resumption act? Do they not know that if this act is permitted to stand that the former will continue to increase and the latter to decline, until the final day of forced resumption, when a whirlwind of bankruptcy will sweep the country, and the millions will be at the mercy of the hundreds? Of course they know it, and the Radical leaders, acting in conjunction with the moneycrats, are aiming at the results above given, for any man can see at a glance who will be enriched and who will be impoverished by the Radical policy of contraction and forced resumption.

But this phase of the question Mr. Schurz very carefully avoided, and setting up a false premise about unlimited inflation which no one proposes, fired away at a man of straw, with the ulterior view of leading men astray and carrying them into the vortex of bankruptcy which is to enrich the privileged class of bondholders, whose position of advantage has been fortified by fifteen years of Congressional legislation in their interest, to the exclusion of the interests of the people whose property and brain and muscle are mortgaged to the very article of death and beyond the grave itself to pay these bonds and the interest on them.

The people have about come to the conclusion that this government shall not always be run in the interest of a class, but that it shall show justice to all and favors to none. If Mr. Schurz does not like that way of administering the government, then he is welcome to oppose it, and favor the policy of depreciating the wealth of the many and increasing the wealth of the few. Justice may be delayed, but justice will be done, and the money grinders will not help their case in the end by tightening their grip upon the people's throats by false and fallacious arguments. Justice, like a mountain torrent, only gathers force and strength by being checked and hemmed in. When it breaks its banks, and break them it must, sooner or later, it will possess less of the quality of mercy than when it is permitted to flow in its natural channel and without obstruction.

There is at least one thing favorable in the course of Mr. Schurz. He commits the Radical party unequivocally to the doctrine of forced resumption and continued contraction. The issue is now made up, and the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania are left to choose between the contraction and forced resumption and bankruptcy advocated by Radicalism, on the one hand, and the no contraction, no forced resumption policy of the Democracy, which aims at a revival of our prostrated industries and giving the people a chance at least half as good as that enjoyed by the money changers, on the other.

FORCED RESUMPTION.

There is no doubt that the result of the elections this fall particularly in Ohio and Pennsylvania will largely influence the financial policy of the government, nothwithstanding only State officials are voted for. The financial, having by the force of circumstances, become the leading issue, Congress will be compelled to heed the verdict of the people. It is important therefore that the people vote intelligently. Honest and intelligent men may radically differ in opinions on the question of specie resumption, for it is impossible for all men to be of one mind on this or any other question; but to a proper understanding of each others views. All this clap-trap twaddle about inflation and rag-baby gotten up to befog the question should be cleared away. Is it not astonishing to see the parents of this "rag baby" greenback so very anxious to disown their legitimate offspring, particularly when it remembered what a wonderful adoo they made at his birth, and with what solicitude they cared for him during the nursing years?

Forced resumption is the question and nothing else. Shall the debtor class be compelled to pay in a currency enhanced from paper to coin by an arbitrary and ill considered act of Congress, without regard to times and circumstances.

Qui bono? Clearly in the interest of the monied monopolies and great corporations. Who raises the question of public faith. Clearly not the bond-holders for they hang on to their bonds and will not part with them unless at a premium even above gold.

It is not from the mouth of Republican repudiators that the word "public faith" should be heard. Did they not compel the bond-holders of Pennsylvania to accept greenback's when at the time of the creation of the debt, greenbacks were unheard of. Is the memory of Wee Kemble forgotten?

The knaves who originated the Credit Mobilier schemes, who inflated the back pay and salary grab swindle, who are seeking with fraud and corruption who have never kept faith with the people now flippantly talk of public faith. So may the devil quote Scripture for his purpose.

A repudiated Congress has no right to impose a greater burden than the plain letter and meaning of the contract and dub the swindle, public faith.

The people plainly perceive that this policy inaugurated in the interest of a favored class must result in wide spread bankruptcy and ruin; that the debtor class would be loaded with a burden that would crush them to the earth and leave them beggars; that a repetition of the experience of England fifty years ago under precisely similar circumstances by which a generation was prostrated to the earth, and did not recover for ten years was about to be deliberately imposed upon the people. The people, the taxpayers, demand also that faith be kept with them; that no juggling, of tails I win and heads you lose, will do for them. If the insane folly be persisted in for one year,—merely the threat of resumption,—instead of one or two mill-suspensions, there would be but mills in operation in this city, and labor would be without wages or bread. If this merely in the gristle, what would it be in the bone?

Forced specie resumption is the question; and nothing else. The Radicals stand committed to it, and cannot escape the responsibility, however some of their organs may squirm, and make wry faces. It will not do. They must face the music.

The people are thinking over these things. Their thoughts will soon crystalize in ballots. Then look out for a rattling of dry bones.

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

We publish in full the speech of Senator Wallace, delivered last evening in Clearfield. It is an able resume of the issues now before the people, and maintains the reputation of the Senator, as a mature and deliberate thinker. We commend it especially to our Republican friends that they may be strengthened in their purpose to shake off the oppressive yoke so long fastened upon their necks, and furnish satisfactory reasons for the act.

IN the report of this speech which we have before us we do not observe that Mr. Schurz makes a single allusion to the Resumption Act passed last January. It is a subject which Mr. Schurz would find exceedingly delicate and embarrassing to handle. . . . and Schurz fairly abhors it as a fraud:—Telegraph.

Inasmuch as Mr. Schurz announced that he went to Ohio to expose and denounce "frauds," it would be fair to expect him to denounce the "resumption fraud" if he so regarded it. But he did not. He is in favor of forced resumption. The Telegraph is only making itself ridiculous in claiming that Morton and Schurz, are opposed to forced resumption when they declare in favor of it in their studied and prepared speeches. The Telegraph will either have to come out in favor of the resumption act or the Democratic platform and ticket, or wholly abandon the field of discussion. There is no middle course. Schurz and Morton have defined the line of battle and made forced resumption a test of faith. How long before the Telegraph will take notice of this fact.

IS it not about time for Republicans to harmonize all differenees and unite against the common enemy? Let the Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania suspend their bickerings and the voters of the party realize the duty they have to discharge. . . . Attorney General Pierrepont is as cautious and conservative in his administration as the strictest constructionist could desire, and the policy of coersion has been abandoned. . . The party has retired its most offensive leaders, men like Butler and Chandler, and is now represented by a more trustworthy class of statesmen. The reconciliation of North and South has progressed so rapidly that there is no longer any perplexing problems of reconstruction to adjust.—Telegraph.

Our cotemporary indulges in a column of double leaded appeal of this kind to Republican voters to keep the corrupt leaders of Radicalism in power. But it takes good care not to refer to Morton's wilful and malicious perversion of the legal-tender decision, and the other equally false assumptions that he put forward as arguments for the purpose of inducing the honest Republican voters to reinstate in power the leaders of organized and systematic plunder and corruption. The Radical leaders have abandoned bayonet rule in the South because the people at the polls last fall compelled them so to do. Endorse these leaders again and bayonet carpet-bag rule will again be set up. True Butler and Chandler have been repudiated by their constituents, but they are still Radical leaders and shape the policy of the party. Let them get back into power and they will be the same men advocating the same measures that were repudiated eleven months ago. There is but one safe course for the people to pursue and that is to put these Radicals out of power and keep them out.

THE Republicans are troubled generally. The fact is the ringleaders have been found out and are in despair. The miners and workingmen's league have bolted, the temperance people no longer trust them, and now comes the grangers, they too have set up for themselves, thirty thousand strong and with pitchforks in their arms and hay seed in their hair are marching under the lead of the head centre Victor E. Piollet, much to the disgust of the old roosters who have run the Republican barque on the banks. There is no help for it, capital and labor, miners and laboring men, farmers and all have combined to dethrone the most corrupt and rapacious crew, that ever fattened upon the substance of the people. All the money in the sinking fund wont save them.

IT will not do let the word go out that Pennsylvania has finally repudiated the Republican party. Sound the bugles and collect our forces.—Telegraph.

It wont, eh? But that is what the people are going to do. They intend to let the word go forth to an expectant nation that Ring Radicalism is crushed in Pennsylvania and utterly wiped out. The bugles sound to summon the hosts of reform and honest government and not to rally the ballot-box stuffers of Philadelphia to their infamous work and the hangers-on of rascality to silence the voice of the majority, as in the days of unchallenged Ring rule. Bear that in mind.

IS it not about time for Republicans to harmonize all differences and unite against the common enemy?—Telegraph.

Yes; but they cannot be harmonized. The leaders are steeped in corruption and in favor of contraction, forced resumption and bankruptcy. Honest Republican voters are in favor of honesty and a renewal of prosperity.

THE working man now gets $1 where he got $2 for his labor two years ago, even if he can get employment, yet he has $3 taxes to pay where he had one in 1873. The very men who put down his wages and put up his taxes, ask for his vote. Will he throw it away upon them?

THE DISPATCH TO THE TELEGRAPH WHICH PLEADS SO AFFECTIONATELY TO REPUBLICANS TO STICK AND KEEP RING PLUNDERERS IN POWER.

[From the Dispatch]

There can be no true harmony but on the basis of right. If, therefore, those papers that are calling for harmony within the Republican party really desire it, the first thing they should do is to discard the notion that the party should trim. There are those in the party who will not trim; who, in short, mean to hold fast by the anchor of principle, instead of scudding hither and thither over the political seas before every stray gust of wind. Whenever the other element may think it has had enough drifting and chooses to return to the original moorings, it will find all the harmony it wants.

MR. WOODFORD HAS A JOB.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio, received the following telegram from General Tom Ewing:

"NAPOLEON, September 25, 1875.

"To John G. Thompson, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

"If for any reason Cary can not accept Woodford's challenge, I carry a free lance, and am ready. THOMAS EWING."

The committee sent a challenge to the Republican Executive Committee in accordance with the above.

MINOR NOTES.

MRS. CLEMSON, the last surviving child of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, died at Pendleton, S. C., last week.

IN Carroll county, Mississippi, the colored president of the board of supervisors, in a public speech, said that every freedman who voted the Democratic ticket ought to be hung.

JUDGE HERCHEL V. JOHNSON is not a candidate for Governor of Georgia, but his friends think he could be induced to accept a nomination should it be necessary to preserve the harmony of the Democratic party.

THAT the North Carolina Constitutional Convention is not altogether aimless in regard to reform, is shown by the recent passage of an ordinance limiting the pay of legislators to four dollars a day, for a session of sixty days.

THERE is trouble in the radical camp in Wyoming county. The Republican organ, the Tunkhannock Republican, refuses to support Hartranft, and there is talk of starting a new paper. The radical county convention refused to take action against the Republican.

THE majority in New Jersey for the constitutional amendment prohibiting any division of the public school funds for the support of sectarian schools, or the levying of any taxes for that purpose, amounted to 43,314. Hudson was the only county which gave an adverse vote.

THE report that Ben Butler is going to run for the presidency on the bloody-shirt platform gains in strength day by day. Some Massachusetts men are having a magnificent thousand dollar sword, eleven feet long, made for Benjamin, with which to inspire awe among the southern negroes.—Chicago Times.

THAT was an apt saying of a prominent German of this city, in reply to the interrogatory, "will Carl Schurz hurt the Democratic party by coming to Ohio." "No," said the German, "Governor Allen has a better stumper for him in Ohio than Schurz, and his name is "Hard Times"' —Cleveland Plaindealer.

WITH the financial plank of the Ohio and Pennsylvania platforms boldly incorporated in the national platform of the Democratic party, the wreck of Radicalism will be so complete that there will hardly be a remnant or a relic of it left to tell when or where the winds and wave sang the last requiem to its sorrows and its sins. —Richmond Whig (Dem.)

E. S. STOKES, the Radical judge of Grant parish, La., was arrested on a requisition from Texas (Cass county), for breach of trust and embezzlement of $2,000 while acting as state tax-collector of Texas. By some unknown means this worthy gent has been spirited away for parts unknown. The general supposition is that there will be a vacancy to fill.

WHEN Governor Hartranft went to the Welsh National Festival in Pennsylvania the other day, the audience united in sweet song of welcome, commencing, "Cymraeg a Seisnig, i'w canu gan y Corau u nedig fel cyfarchiad i'r Cad. Hartranft, Liwydd yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. Dymunir i'r corau barotoi i'w canu ar y don 'Glan Meddwdod Mwyn.' "

WE are sorry to hear that President Grant has of late been drinking harder than usual. Probably it is only one of his third-term movements. The harder he drinks and the more intense his drunken frolics, the more confidently he reckons on the supper temperance men. A letter from Vice-President Wilson, certifying that Grant practices total abstinence, will soon be in order.—N. Y. Sun.

THE postal card factory at Springfield is now making cards of the new pattern at the rate of about six hundred thousand a day, but, as there are still 2,700,000 in the vault, the public will not do any corresponding on the new cards until next month. The new card has a finer surface than the old, and can be used for copying with a press. It is heavier than the old card, calendered so thoroughly that it is somewhat thinner.

GOV. GASTON of Massachusetts is a decided second-termite. In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was again returned in 1856. In 1861 he became Mayor of Roxbury, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In 1870 he became Mayor of Boston, and was the successful candidate also at the next election. In 1874 he was elected Governor of the State, and is now the Democratic nominee again.

THE Democratic platforms in New York and Maine may differ in some particulars from the Democratic platforms in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but there is one fundamental thing on which the Democrats of these and all the other States are agreed, to wit: That Boss Grant must be turned out of the White House: that the administration must be driven from power; that the plundering officeholders must be routed from their places; and that the Republican party must be relieved from the control of the country.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Board of Education at Dubuque on Monday voted down a petition for the admission of colored children to the ward schools, on the ground that they are already provided with as good a school as there is in the city, a good teacher and everything they need, and it was thought to be for the best interests of the colored children themselves not to mix them with the white children. The report was made by a Republican, was adopted on motion of a Republican, a majority of the Republicans in the board voting in its favor.

A WASHINGTON special to the Courier-Journal says: It is stated here that August Belmont and other New York Democrats are responsible for sending ex-Senator Schurz to campaign against the Democrats in Ohio. Mr. Schurz's friends in this city are very much grieved to hear that he has consented to lend his name and influence to the very men who are responsible for the present condition of the finances and the currency. During the debate in the Senate on the specie resumption account, Mr. Schurz clearly exposed the impracticability of the scheme, and placed himself on record against it.

RAYMOND (Miss.) Gazette: Hinds county has about 4,500 colored and 1,500 white voters; total voters, 6,000. Of the 6,000 only 1,028 paid poll-taxes in 1874. In other words, 4,972 of the voters of the county in 1874 paid no part whatever of the taxes levied and collected for State, county and school purposes. In other words, 1,028 men (nearly all of whom are whites) pay all the enormous and consuming taxes levied against the county, and the 4,972 non-tax payers do all the voting and hold all the offices. Can the world show a more glaring despotism, a more stupendous tyranny?

THE New York Mercury, about the only paper in that city which is not controlled by bondholders, tells how we are approaching silver payments. It says: "On the 16th of January, 1875—two days before Congress had passed the so-called "Specie Resumption Act"—the banks of New York held in their vaults $23 222,100 in specie. Within a month thereafter the supply of "mentalic money" in the banks decreased to $15,162,400. On the 18th of the present month it was but $7,386,200, and yesterday only $7,269,200. That is the way we are coming nearer to specie payments through contraction even of specie itself."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Omaha Herald tells how Mr. Bosler's beef is issued to the Indians at Red Cloud. The cattle, after being overweighed, are turned out of the pens by twos, threes or fours, according to the numbers to which each subchief is entitled, the Indian children having meantime been shooting them full of arrows. When they are turned loose the Indians ride them down and despatch them with innumerable arrows, pistol-bullets and rifle-balls. The squaw skins and cut up the carcases, and the Indians sell the hides to the traders at $3 each. Sometimes the meat is taken home, but as a general thing the carcases are left upon the prairie where the animal was shot down, and a great deal of valuable food is allowed to go to waste, for the reason that the Indians draw more rations than they can eat. In consequence of being thus generously fed by the Government these Indians have given up the hunt entirely.

WHAT does McClure think of that Fishing Creek episode, in which Piolett helped to organize armed resistance to the draft, and connected himself with a cospiracy which established a reign of terror among the loyal people of Columbia county? —Bulletin.

Let the Bulletin but show that Colonel Piollet either participated in, or in any way connived at or aided the so-called Fishing Creek rebellion and the Times will denounce him as unworthy of the suffrages of the people. The participants in that affair were tried, convicted and punished, and the proceedings are accessible. Will the Bulletin either show that Colonel Piolett was guilty, or have the manliness to confess its error? Of course it knows that the accusation is false, and it is left without excuse for its falsehood, for if there is a shadow of truth in the charge it is susceptible of positive demonstration. It admits, in a covert, cowardly way, that it falsified Judge Pershing's record on soldier suffrage, and then returns to its vomit of defamation again. It has been denounced from the bench of this city as a common liar, and if it ever hopes to recover any measure of respect from decent people, it should begin to practice a little on the truth once in a while to get its hand in.—Phila. Times.

FALSEHOOD TRAVELS.

The Philadelphia Times stamps out the efforts of a Radical organ to injure Judge Pershing in the following:

The Press has some measure of consistency in its pitiable ignorance in giving publicity to every campaign falsehood that anybody else invents. It announced yesterday that Judge Pershing cast a most disloyal vote in 1865 when he voted against the bill disfranchising deserters, and adds: "At the same time he was unwilling that good soldiers who stood to their duty should have the privilege of voting." Lest some Republican journals, with reputation to lose, should be misled by such stupid blunders, they might be advised that Judge Pershing uniformly favored and voted for every measure proposed to hasten soldier suffrage in the field; that the disfranchising principle against which he voted had already been pronounced squarely unconstitutional and inoperative by the Republican Supreme Court of the State, and that the very bill against which he voted, in deference to the decision of the courts, was soon after pronounced unconstitutional and void by our Republican court of last resort. It is of no consequence for the Press to utter such silly blunders, but there are reputable Republican organs which might be misled by its chronic imbellility, and for their benefit we state the truth.

COL. PIOLLET'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WYSOX, Bradford co., Pa. September 20, 1875.—Messrs. Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, Wm. Patton and B. C. Sawyer, Committee of the Democratic State Convention, appointed to notify me of my nomination as a candidate for State Treasurer; Gentlemen—For the kind words you employ in the discharge of this duty, permit me to thank you. In accepting, as I hereby do, the honorable position of candidate for State Treasurer, allow me to say there is nothing personal in this entire proceeding. My nomination was the unsolicited and free will offering of the representatives of that portion of the people of Pennsylvania who are anxious, nay determined, to arrest and finally overthrow the ruinous measures that have loaded our people with unnecessary taxation, and prostrated the industrial pursuits that afforded the laboring class employment and the means of support for themselves and those dependent upon them. The administration of the State and the National governments has been and is in direct conflict with the true interests of our laboring masses, cannot be upheld by the exercise of official power or the force of party; nor will an intelligent and thoughtful people (such as characterize our State) forego the principle of sound morality in the conduct of public affairs. The mass of the people of Pennsylvania have for years persistently demanded a true exhibit of the condition of their State Treasury. My nomination is wholly due to a general belief if intrusted with the office there would be no concealment from the public of its exact condition of current operations. The resolutions embody and set forth the real purpose of the earnest and intelligent gentlemen forming the convention, composed of true representatives in sympathy with the thousands whose enforced idleness is fast reducing them to penury and want, whose occupations and pursuits should be honored and not overthrown. Without further comment, I desire to be understood as giving my unqualified and hearty concurrence to all these resolutions, and I firmly believe, if adopted by the American people as a governmental measure, we will attain immediate relief in all branches of our prostrate industries, and enter upon a new career of prosperity. I am, most respectfully, your friend,

VICTOR E. PIOLLET.

GENERAL BUTLER IN OHIO.

A correspondent traveling with the General through Ohio on the cars playing a friendly game of euchre says:

After a mile or so I ventured to say: "How about Ohio, general?" "Thirty thousand Democratic." "But the school question?" "Only keeps it from being fifty thousand?" "Do you think Tilden would be pleased at a Democratic sweep in Ohio?" "It would make him mad as ——." Just then the whistle blew "down breaks" and I didn't catch the last word of the sentence. Wonder what it could have been?

SPEECH OF

Senator Wm. A. Wallace,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

At Clearfield, September 28, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: The gravity of the issues that now confront us and the vital importance of their proper determination should impel you, and all of us, to that spirit of concord and amity which will be the harbinger of victory to our candidates and success to our principles. I invoke that harmony and I invite you to the energetic work that the unity which springs from abnegation of self invariably gives.

You have blazoned on your banners the names of pure and competent men, you have enunciated a platform of principles every thought of which is for good government, every impulse in the interest of the masses. Let us proclaim them now with the ringing shouts of an united, defiant and aggressive Democracy.

In the attainment of good and pure government, in the dethroning of wrong and the enthroning of right we hope to be succored and seconded by thousands of conservatives men who are weary of the ceaseless round of governmental jobs, of continued interference with local government, of foolish expenditure of the people's money and of a financial system that is

THE CURSE OF THE COUNTRY

and the cause of its business prostration. We invite and welcome all such. The tenets of our political faith are attracting crowds of converts, whilst the mismanagement and extravagance of those in power increase taxation, destroy business and absorb the surplus earnings of the people and ring rule and frauds, peculation and jobs arouse loathing and disgust in the minds of honest men everywhere. The affairs of the business man languish and he is upon the verge of bankruptcy for want of means, whilst money is a drug in the hands of those who do not need it, and are afraid either to use or to lend it. The security that the majority of business men are able to offer is rejected as inadequate or the rate they are compelled to pay for accommodation is but ruin postponed. The inability of

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

to recognize and act upon the plain rules of common sense and common honesty in the management of the finances has produced financial panic and wide spread commercial distress. Halting remedies and incompetency and extravagance at Washington are the causes. The Republican party is responsible for these, and a change of voters and of policy is the only cure. Their ignorance and blunders are crimes against the people and in the present condition of affairs are found abundant proofs of their inability to grasp the financial problem and of a thriftless and extravagant administration of the government.

LEGAL TENDERS.

By statute and by judicial decision, by the doctrine of necessity, and by a reconstruction of the Supreme Court they have forced upon the country the adoption of a legal tender currency and have thus violated the teaching and traditions of the Democracy as to the true meaning of the Constitution, and without preparation and to the lasting detriment of the whole business community they enact statutes for prompt resumption of specie payments. They would adjust the business life of every business man to their Procrustean bed. If he be too long, or requires more time to be ready for inevitable shrinkage, they cut him off to fit the bed. Without preparation, statutes for resumption are vicious. The condition must precede the statute, not the statute the condition. No candid banker will say that the country will be in condition

TO RESUME IN 1879.

Why then enact this statute? Why vex and distress the business man? Why has not retrenchment marked every hour of the past ten years if resumption be the honest purpose of those who rule? During four years of war we have expended three thousand millions. During ten years of peace we have spent as much more.

THE ERIE PLATFORM

does not mean indefinite postponement of specie payments. There is no word or line in it anywhere that recognizes or enforces such a doctrine. Its whole thought, as I view it, is for ease to a heavily burdened and overtaxed people, who are willing to pay their debts if they be given the time to recuperate their exhausted energies. Had those who thought as I did been permitted to express their views of the subject in their own language, we would have declared for a return to specie payments by steady approaches, but for resumption only when retrenchment and economy had produced the condition essential to its success without distress to the people; but I did not and I do not differ with those who formulated the ideas of the Democracy at Erie when they demanded that the policy "of a forced resumption of specie payments which had already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy" be abandoned. May we not ask for time to breathe? Is it strange that the people grow restive under the system that so heavily oppresses them? Are there to be no moments of rest for those who have saved as well the unity as the faith of the republic. Is this generation to be forced into bankruptcy in order that the next may be freed from debt. No wise government will bankrupt its people for a fanciful idea. It is the path of practical statesmanship to postpone the hour of resumption until the people are rested from the exhausting processes of the past ten years. Turn with me to the

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT

and you will be astounded as I have been, at the enormous amounts of money that you have paid in that time.

During the ten fiscal years beginning July 1st, 1865, and ending June 30th, 1875, you have paid for interest on the public debt, navy, war, civil service and pensions and Indians a total of $3,324,560,784. The public debt on July 1, 1865, was $2,682,593,026; on September 1, 1875, it was $2,127,393,836; debt paid in ten years, $555,199,190. Adding this to the sum total before given we find that in the past ten years we have paid $3,879,759,975, which is equal to the whole national debt of Great Britain. No more exhaustive labor has ever been imposed upon any people. It is strange that under this continuous strain you are now distressed, exhausted and poor? Is it the part of wisdom to continue this destructive process, or shall we recognize existing facts and make haste slowly in our onward march to a specie basis.

Note the figures as I read; see that we have paid of interest alone over twelve hundred millions of dollars. See too that thirteen and a half millions have been paid as premiums to lift the bonds already so highly privileged. We must pay the holders the

HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST EVER PAID

by any solvent government and I must pay a premium for the privilege of lifting them. To this singular item it is worthy to add that the cost of administering your government has steadily increased from 1866 to 1875, until now it costs nearly twice as much for civil service as it did ten years ago. Then, the cost was forty-one millions, now it is nearly seventy millions.

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Total Expenses.	Interest on debts.	Civil Service.	Pensions and Indians	War.	Navy.
1866	$520,750,940	$133,067,741	$11,696,991	$18,852,416	$281,449,701	$43,321,118
1867	346,729,124	131,031,011	11,110,027	25,579,083	95,224,415	43,781,591
1868	377,340,284	140,424,745	60,011,618	27,883,669	123,246,648	25,775,502
1869	321,490,507	130,664,242	56,474,661	25,519,544	74,501,569	29,060,737
1870	309,653,560	129,235,498	69,234,017	31,718,140	57,655,675	21,760,229
1871	292,177,188	125,576,565	69,408,710	34,443,894	35,799,901	19,431,027
1872	270,559,695	117,357,839	69,184,757	35,505,130	35,372,157	21,249,869
1873	290,345,245	103,856,607	73,328,109	37,311,130	40,325,158	23,526,266
1874	302,633,873	107,119,815	69,041,503	35,730,876	42,313,527	30,932,387
1875	292,880,278	105,000,000				
Total paid....	$3,879,759,974	$1,229,636,263				
Debt paid....	555,199,190					
Total Expenses For	3,324,560,784					

PREMIUMS ON BONDS BOUGHT.

1874.....	$ 1,395,072
1873.....	5,105,919
1872.....	6,958,266
	$13,459,258

DEBT.

June 30, 1875	$2,682,593,026
Sept. 1, 1875	2,127,393,836
Debt paid	$ 555,199,190

We pay a

HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST

on our public debt than any solvent nation on earth. We owe every people with whom we trade. There is a glut in the production of every article we manufacture. Supply exceeds demand wherever we turn. The cost of our state government is more than double what it was in 1860, and that of the general government more than threefold. Retrenchment and economy are found nowhere, extravagance pervades every department of public life. Is this the road to prosperity? Where are evidences of our ability to pay our notes? Where are the signs of preparation for resumption? The teachings of the Democracy give no uncertain sound upon the subject of financial management. Their doctrines are, "Save your money to pay your debts," "The true money of a republic is hard money." As the man who cannot pay his debts is compelled to circumscribe his operations, to retrench his expenses and to practice economy, so the government that is unable to pay its notes on demand should lessen its expenses, reduce (not increase) salaries, lower the rate of interest it pays, decrease the sum it pays interest upon whenever possible, dismiss its useless officials and husband its resources by the exercise of rigid saving. When, by following such an old fashioned path, the ability to pay shall have come and its promises do not bear a falsehood on their face, then resumption is no longer a farce and statutes for resumption are no longer a sham. We believe in paying our debts in gold when we shall have recovered from the exhaustion consequent upon a fearful civil war and from the extravagance that has followed in its wake. We believe in saving our money to surely accomplish that result. We do not believe in bankrupting the people to try the fanciful experiment of specie payment without preparation.

Economy in administration means the pruning knife to every useless expense. One of the largest items of this kind is the bonus we pay the national banks for the privilege we give them to issue their notes. Our proposition

IS SUBSTITUTION OF LEGAL TENDER

NOTES

for the national bank currency. By this process we extinguish nearly four hundred millions of our interest bearing debt and save annually to the people nearly twenty millions in gold which now goes to swell the profits of the national banks. We are already the guarantors for these notes and are ultimately liable for their redemption. It is the exchage of our liability as guarantor for that of a payor. It is the redemption of an interest bearing loan with a non-interest bearing debt. The saving of twenty millions in gold annually, with the proper reduction of other expenses, opens the door to resumption at once. This is not inflation. It is simply substitution. What answer can there be to this proposition? Is it that the legal tenders are unconstitutional? But we already have them, they are fixed upon us by the party in power and it is impossible to retire them without utter ruin to the business man. Is not the harm that may come from their issue far more than compensated by the saving we make? Is the objection made that the national bank currency is the avenue to specie payments by the gradual retiring of the legal tenders. But as we retire legal tenders we must either issue bank notes in their room through free banking or contract the currency nearly one half. The latter would be destructive; the former adds six dollars of interest annually to our expenses for every $100 of notes we issue, and when we shall have retired all the legal tenders, and maintained the volume of the currency at its present amount, instead of paying twenty millions in gold annually, it will be forty millions. This would be a saving with a vengeance. Substitution does not add to our liability or bring reproach upon our ability to pay. If every national bank in the country were to go into liquidation tomorrow we could be called upon to redeem their paper and we would do so not in gold but in legal tenders, the former would be impossible, the latter compulsory. The national banks cannot resume until the people through their government are ready. The government can never be ready without economy. Where can we begin to economise so justly or so beneficially to all?

Is it strange that we should seek to separate banking organizations from the government? These are in our view now as they always have been private and not public agencies. We would not only decentralize them, but so far as we can would disconnect them from State control. The just province of the State ends with the protection of the citizen in his property against fraud and wrong from those who originate and direct banking institutions.

We propose no violent changes, no sudden overthrow of any of the interests of the people, but by gradual amendment of the national bank act to relieve it from its odious and oppressive features, and by processes as natural as was its growth to substitute other agencies in its room. No one seeks to change the uniformity of the notes or to lessen the security of the noteholders. As I read the Erie platform both of these are to be preserved, as they ought to be, but an amendment of the law by which the banks will be restricted to legal rates of interest, prohibited from paying interest upon deposits, required to suspend the interest upon their bonds deposited in exchange for currency, and permitted to accept charters under State organizations and surrender those they now hold, seem to me to be the purposes in view by those who framed this plank in the platform. To all of these none of the objections can be urged of which we hear so much. The Democracy, when it comes to power, will be conservative, as it always has been, and not violent. The rights as well of the capitalist as of the laborer will have just care and protection; but it is time that legislation should show equal respect for every great interest in the land. The legislation of the past fifteen years has been

TOO MUCH IN THE INTEREST OF CORPORATE AND AGGREGATED CAPITAL.

Time for a change of policy in this respect has come. Legislation ought no longer to be shaped exclusively for the protection of wealth, but the producer, the business man and the laborer are entitled to equal care.

Restoration of the fullest measure of productive energy in every part of the Republic is indispensable to national prosperity. The surplus products of the north can and ought to find a market in the south. The withdrawal of Federal interference there and permission to govern themselves under the Constitution will do much to restore the attachment of its people to the Union, to increase the production of their invaluable staples, and to open again the commercial avenues in which both sections found prosperity. The Federal bayonet must be replaced by the ploughshare, the tramp of armed soldiery give place to the peaceful arts of commerce and the color line be erased by mutual forbearance, concession and profit.

Let us turn now to our domestic concerns. Let us examine the

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FINANCES.

The condition of the treasury in 1853 under the administration of Governor Bigler twenty years ago, is quoted at Reading by the gentleman who wrote the Lancaster platform as an argument in favor of the retention of the Republican organization in power in the commonwealth. Is it not wise that we should look to the events of the recent past, rather than to those that occurred a generation since? The use of the public moneys by those in charge of the state treasury has been so patent for the past ten years that it is scarcely worth while to attempt to argue that such a fact exists. The maladministration of those finances, the misappropriation of the proceeds of the sinking fund, the making of money from interest upon the public funds are all justly chargeable upon those in control of the treasury and we charge that those who administer the finances of the State and control the sinking fund have broken the constitution, have violated a plain statute and have misapplied the assets of the commonwealth.

Under the last Democratic State administration, the Constitution was amended by a provision that looked to the gradual but certain payment of the State debt; by the Constitution itself, certain assets and revenues belonging to the State were devoted to that purpose, and it ordered the Legislature of 1858 to select and apply other resources to the same important end, and the Constitution, in Section 4 of Article XI, expressly ordered that none of these resources should be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until it was reduced below five millions of dollars. The Legislature of 1858 did designate these resources, and under these provisions all of the money arising from the proceeds of the sale of the public works, their net annual income, the income or proceeds of stocks owned by the State, all license fees, collateral inheritance taxes; taxes on bank charters and dividends, on corporations, on auction commissions and entries, on writs, etc., on public offices, on foreign insurance agencies, on enrollment of laws, on pamphlet laws, on loans or money at interest, on tonnage paid by railroads, all fines and forfeitures, revenues from lands, escheats, accrued interest, refunded cash, and gifts to the State, was to be inviolably applied to payment of the State debt. The Governor and the Treasurer each swears that he will support the Constitution of this Commonwealth. That document requires them to apply all these moneys to the payment of the debt. How they done so? This can best be settled by examining their own reports and ascertaining what they had received from these resources and what they have paid upon the State debt.

Taking up the ten fiscal years that commenced December 1st, 1865, and ended November 30, 1874, we find that in the year ending November 30, 1865, they received from these sources $3,757,746; in 1867, $3,645,017; in 1868, $3,423,564; in 1869, $3,564,560; in 1870, $3,881,064; in 1871, $4,442,055; in 1872, 4,512,852; in 1873, $3,982,971; and in 1874, $4,315,052. Total received in ten years $35,524,801, every dollar of which should have been applied, to the payment of the State debt.

Has this money been thus applied?

On December 1, 1865, the whole debt was	$37,476,258
On December 1st, 1874, the whole debt was	24,568,635
Whole debt paid in ten years	$12,907,623
The interest paid upon the public debt during those years amounted to the sum of	16,410,362
	$29,307,885
The whole assets received by the Treasury with which to pay were	35,524,871
Leaving a balance of	$6,206,876

which belonged only to the sinking fund and could only be legally appropriated to the payment of the interest or the debt, and which, in violation of law and of the Constitution have been wrested from their legitimate purpose and otherwise disposed of. These facts cannot be denied.

If to these figures we add the $2,149,000 for the one per cent. of interest they added upon the $23,000,000 of six per cent. loan, unnecessarily placed, during the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, and the cost of placing the same, we find that the State debt should have been reduced by at least eight millions more than it is, if the plain policy of the amendment of 1857 had been carried out.

I set out to prove violation of official duty and misapplication of trust assets, and these facts and figures are the evidence.

The expenses of your State government have increased from $446,000 in 1860 to $1,096,153 in 1874. The control of patronage, power and place is vested in a cabal of men who dictate nominations, prescribe legislation and farm the revenues of your great State. A system of taxation devised in their interest fills your treasury at the expense of your industrial corporations, or is so imposed as to be wrung ultimately from the people. Taxes upon real estate have been repealed to give the excuse for the change of your loans from a five to a six per cent. to the end that a full treasury might be at hand to make earnings for personal gain and political purposes, and the people were made to pay thereby, since 1867, more than two millions of dollars by this act alone.

This subject is one that is worthy the consideration of the gentleman who opened the campaign at Reading, and as its results are upon us yet and daily affect the finances of the State, it is pertinent to inquire how it was done? what has been done and why it was done? The act of February 2, 1867, originated in the treasury. Its specious pretext was the lifting of our overdue debt and funding it so as to meet it at maturity. It increased the interest upon twenty-three millions of the State debt from five to six per cent. See its first effect upon the taxpayers:

On December, 1, 1866, the whole debt was	$35,622,052
On this we paid an annual interest of	1,807,136
On December 1, 1867, the whole debt was	34,766,431
On this we paid an annual interest of	2,257,033

So that after paying $855,621 of the public debt, we were required to pay $449,897 more interest than we did the year before. For the seven years that have passed from December, 1867, to December, 1874, one per cent. upon the whole twenty three millions has been annually paid by the people; $230,000 per year for seven years makes an aggregate of $1,610,000; add to this the cost of placing the loan $89,605; interest paid in 1867 more than in 1866, $449,897; total cost of new loan to the people to December 1, 1874, $2,149,503.

What was the ulterior purpose of this change of loan? It was to increase the balance in the Treasury, it was to fill up the vaults for use by those who controlled the finances.

See its result. By the report of the State Treasurer for 1867 we find that he had in his hands an average monthly balance of $3,582,214. By the same report for 1868 the average monthly balance is shown to be $2,309,000. These are grand totals, glorious picking for skillful financiers, rich placers for political use.

The glorification over the reduction in the total of the debt prompts me to give it a glance in passing. It is to be remembered that the sinking fund policy and its results belong to the Democracy for they originated it and without their active aid its effects would have been utterly destroyed. Official records fully prove this fact. From 1860 to 1874, inclusive, the treasury has received from the people the sum of $86,923,898

The public debt December, 1860, was	$37,967,847
The public debt, December, 1874, is	24,568,635
Whole cash paid on debt	$13,399,412
Interest paid on public debt	28,960,883
	42,350,105
Money to be accounted for	$44,573,793

Thirteen millions of debt have been paid and forty-four and a half millions of money have still to be accounted for. Where are they?

They can only be accounted for by reckless expenditure, extravagance in administration and misappropriation of assets. A full treasury to produce interest for those who rule at Harrisburg has been the policy for years, and in the attempt to expose it you and your representatives have been turned from its doors and denied the right to know how and where their money is kept. These illegal earnings have again and again been used in political contests to determine results against your will. Infidelity to public trusts has been the rule, personal gain the controlling thought. The calm and intelligent scrutiny of a capable executive who will wield his veto power and his place as commissioner of the sinking fund with decision and force in the interests of the people, an honest and faithful administration of the State Treasury, through which its exact condition will be unrolled as a scroll for the inspection of the people are now indispensable in the interest of all. The policy of the past and of the present must be reversed. Salaries must be reduced. Economy and retrenchment must become the rule. An empty treasury with ease in taxation is infinitely better than overflowing coffers for the profit of those who rule. Prompt application of the moneys of the State to the payment of the debt. No perquisites for officials save the salaries fixed by law. The books of every department

OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BY EVERY TAXPAYER.

These are our pledges to those whose votes we seek. With such a record, both State and national, as our adversaries have made, with hard times, oppressive taxation and complicity with corrupt rule, justly chargeable to them, it is not strange that the people are restive and demand a change.

Be it our duty to proclaim their wrongs and shortcomings and to aggressively strike them therefor in every hamlet, at every cross-roads and in every school house in all this broad Commonwealth hence to the ides of November.

Pardon me for

A WORD PERSONAL TO MYSELF.

When last I occupied this stand, a year ago, I was your candidate for a fifth term in the Pennsylvania Senate. During twelve years of my public life as your Senator I had tried to represent you honestly and conscientiously, and I met my reward in your almost unanimous re-nomination and in a re election by a larger majority than ever before. Errors of judgment, mistakes and shortcomings I had of course been guilty of, but no man had ever dared to impute to me with a dishonest or corrupt act as a Senator, and in your approving voices I felt the safety that comes to a citizen from the approval of those among whom he lives. I dared to aspire to a higher place and at once the floodgates of calumny were opened upon me, and I, who had been ever faithful to your principles, was accused of complicity with the enemy; I who had tried, as a Senator, so to walk that no breath of scandal should cross my path, was arraigned for corrupt practices and held up to public scorn as unworthy of public trust or confidence. I could not and I did not reply, but I endeavored so to bear myself in the race that I might be a fit representative of an honest constituency and that whatever might come to me no harm should befall your principles or your great organization. For these reasons and because that fortitude to bear the assults of calumny unmoved seemed to me to be a qualification for public position, I was silent. In the caucus of my party your choice was ratified by seven-eighths of the Democratic members of the legislature, and I was chosen to represent you in a higher place. It would seem that this selection by the people of a great State should have been my panoply and shield until by my official acts I had proved myself faithless to my public trust. But again the flood gates of calumny have been thrown open, and again I have been arraigned through the efforts of those whose ambitious paths I impede, and again I have tried to bear myself with equanimity. I come to you, my friends and neighbors, who know me best, for that support in which you have never failed me. I appeal to you for the truth of my declaration that I have tried to serve the people with honesty, energy and self-denial. I challege the most rigid scrutiny of every official act of my Senatorial life. I invite the most thorough examination of my relations to every public trust. Judge me with charity for my errors of judgment. Do not hesitate to condemn me if I am vile. As your Senator for thirteen years I won your approval. As one of your Senators in Congress I ask for tolerance and charity. Judge me by my official acts. I shall try so to bear myself that I will not forfeit your esteem.

OHIO ALL RIGHT.

Promise of the Largest Political Gathering Ever Held in the State—At Youngstown on the 9th Proximo—Voorhees, Gov. Walker and ex-Gov. Curtin to Address the Masses.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., September 28.

The largest political demonstration ever held in this State will convene here October 9th. Dan Voorhees of Indiana, Gov. Walker of Virginia and ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting. We want Northwestern Pennsylvania to turn out en masse, as there will be a grand love feast of the Democracy. Ohio is sure for Allen, the only question is as to majority.

A. J. PACKARD,
Chairman.

The Ultramontane party elected their candidate for President, Vice President and other officers of the Bavarian Diet by a majority of two.

MASSACHUSETTS.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 29.—The Republican State Convention met at half-past eleven o'clock, and was called to order by W. W. Clapp, of the Boston Journal, Chairman of the State Convention.

The usual committees were appointed, and Hon. Henry Wilson was chosen President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT CHOSEN PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

On taking the chair, Mr. Wilson made a political reform and hard money speech. The following is his reference to finances:

In the stress of war, when creditors and armies were unpaid, the government issued its promises to pay, and made them legal tenders. When that enactment was made by the government in good faith, it was intended that these notes should be redeemed in gold or interest-bearing bonds. But ten years have passed and these promises to pay still remain unfulfilled. The greenback has, indeed, largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the credit of the Nation in the markets of the world, but we do not, and we cannot, as Americans, take pride in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British provinces can be sold in State street for a premium of more than twelve per cent. over one of our legal tender notes. With all the wealth of 40,000,000 of people behind it, the plighted faith of a nation, the honor of our government, the enduring interests of the people, of rich and poor and of capital and labor, all demand that the government by wise and prudent legislation and administration, should, at the earliest practicable period, make its notes equal to and convertible into gold.

THE TICKET SELECTED.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor with the following result: First ballot — Rice, 451; Loring, 332; Adams, 253. Second ballot — Charles Francis Adams, 260; Geo. B. Loring, 225; Alexander H. Rice, 497. Third ballot—H. L. Pierce, 95; Geo. B. Loring, 99; Chas. F. Adams, 249; A. H. Rice, 576.

Rice's nomination was made unanimous.

Horatio G. Knight was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. Treasurer—Chas. Endicott; Auditor—Julius L. Clark; Attorney General—Chas. R. Train; Secretary of State—Henry B. Pierce.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance to the great purposes and principles of the Republican party. They congratulate themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges that they accept and will abide by the settlement of war issues made on the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and they congratulate the country that the Democratic party has at last formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate but unavailing struggle, first, to prevent and afterward to overthrow that settlement. This profession is both a most humiliating confession of past folly ever extorted from a political organization and a signal to the invicible righteousness of Republicans. The accusation that the Republican party seeks to keep alive old issues in order to avoid new is unwarrantable. Our past, at least, is secured. Able to review the record without remorse, we cheerful y commit to history and with courage, inspired by success in a noble cause, we address ourselves to the new duties of the era of the nation. It is therefore declared that the Republican party of Massachusetts will support no man for official position whose personal character is not an absolute guaranty of fidelity to every public trust and they invoke the condemnation of the ballot box upon any candidate for office who fails of this test, whatever may be his party or name; that reform in civil service is a work which no party can give over or slacken and for the elevation and purification of that service, the Republican party will continually and faithfully strive, welcoming the co-operation of their opponents to the end that every corrupt and unworthy officeholder, without distinction of party, may be driven from place and that official malfeasance may be hunted and punished wherever pursuit may be led or the blow fall.

STATE AFFAIRS.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts, in the administration of State affairs, recognizing the privilege of a class, no antagonism between labor and capital but deprecating any attempt to arbitrarily fetter either, whether on the part of employed or employer, will support such measure as shall develop the resources of labor and of capital alike, stimulating one and diffusing the other into channels of common prosperity, as also all measures that regard the promotion of temperance, education, good morals and equal rights of all American citizens, irrespective of sex; the maintenance of order, honest enforcement of laws, rigid economy and retrenchment in every department of the government of the Commonwealth, of the reduction of taxation.

That the reduction of the national expenditure during the last fiscal year by more than twelve million dollars, following a constant reduction during the whole period of the present administration is a gratifying proof of the earnest endeavors of the Republican party, by economy, frugality and fidelity in public service to lighten the public burden.

That the President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for the independence, courage and good sense with which, in an urgent crisis of affairs, he has assumed great responsibilities of his office and the maintained the national honor and credit. That the Republican party hails with exceeding joy the many evidences of reconciliation in spirit and in purpose as well as of peace, in fact which have taken the place of disturbance in restored States and makes haste to testify its anxiety to meet reconciliation with confidence and every proof of peace with proof of affection and regard. That we have no more earnest desire than that our brethren at the South, without distinction or exception of race or party, may enjoy the fullest extent of those inestimable blessings to which we owe all our prosperity, universal, free education and security of personal rights under local self government without interferance from abroad.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts welcome all auguries and evidences that the Centennial of American Independence will be celebrated by a complete restoration of the fraternity and they express the opinion that the time has come for the removal of all remaining political disabilities.

NO THIRD TERM.

That sound reason, as well as wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, require that the occupancy of the chief magistracy of the United States should not exceed a second term.

HARD MONEY.

That the national government is sacredly bound, in the interest of common welfare, in good faith, in the light of all experience and history to fulfil its promises by the speediest possible return to specie payment; that an irredeemable currency is a national evil, and when it continues beyond the necessity of its creation, a national reproach; that the demoralization of values caused by the inflation of the national currency, while it tends to place the earnings of labor which depend on steadiness and uniformity in the measure of value in the power of speculators in gold and credit, also involves the demoralization of public and private conduct, credit and expenditure, speculation in place of theft, ultimate prosperity of trade and industry, risk of increasing crime and a whole train of evils which follow any departure from homely virtue that keeps its word and pays as it goes.

That, while we gladly count among the most significant assurances of the good work of the Republican party its regenerating influences upon our Democratic fellow citizens as shown in the bitter utterance of their late convention in this hall, in their unreserved acceptance of the constitutional results of Republican statesmanship and in their nomination to office of men trained in Republican teachings and service, we protest, that it would be the height of imprudence to commit all that has been achieved for the Union, freedom and human rights to the keeping of a party which had no heart for the work and has no stake in the glory.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Mail Train Thrown From the Track.

1 PERSON KILLED AND 59 INJURED.

OMAHA, Neb., September 28.—The train which left Chicago on Sunday night, 26th, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., was thrown down a steep embankment two miles east of Woodburn, Iowa, by the spreading of the track or a twisted rail, about 3 P. M. yesterday. The train consisted of three coaches, two baggage cars and a car containing a pair of valuable horses. All but the latter and the engine rolled down the embankment, making two or three revolutions. James Powers, a section foreman, was instantly killed, and about fifty passengers more or less injured. One lady, name unknown, had her leg and rib broken. This is said to be the worst case. All the others but two are doing well. every care and attention possible is being cheerfully ordered by the railroad company. Those who are not willing or able to move are at Woodburn.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will of the Late W. C. Ralston.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The last will and testament of W. C. Ralston was filed for probate to-day. It is brief and bequeaths, after the payment of just debts all his property, real and personal, to his wife without restriction, leaving a provision for his children to her affection. Jno. D. Fry, Wm. Sharon, A. J. Ralston and Thomas Brown are appointed executors without bonds.

FAILURE OF A GRAIN FIRM.

The rumor current last evening of a prominent grain firm being in trouble was confirmed by the announcement of the suspension of Charles Clayton & Co., grain and produce commission merchants. The cause is unsettled debts among farmers, the stringency of the money market and the failure of the Bank of California, the suspension of which deprived them of usual facilities for meeting collection day, other banks having all they could do to accommodate regular patrons. The firm has assets in excess of liabilities. A meeting of creditors takes place to-morrow and it is hoped the firm will go on in a few days.

It is now announced that the Bank of California will open on Saturday. The event is to be celebrated by a display of bunting in California street.

GERMANY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, September 29.—Emperor William went to Baden Baden yesterday, where he will remain to witness the celebration of the birthday of Empress Augusta. Soon after the 10th of October he will leave for Italy, Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke accompanying him.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A LITTLE two year old daughter of Mr. Philip Young, of New brighton was drowned in a cistern, a few days ago.

HON. GEORGE METSGER, of Carlisle, served in the Legislature in the year 1813-14, and is therefore the oldest living man who served in that capacity. He is aged about 95 years.

MR. GEORGE BRADEN, an old and well known resident of Derry township, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, died suddenly at his residence on Tuesday of last week, of apoplexy.

A RUSTY needle was taken from the breast of a six year old daughter of Mr. H N. Schwartz of Reading on Saturday last. The little girl had been complaining of a pain in her breast for months past and the physician who removed the needle thinks she swallowed it years ago.

DAVID LOVE, of French creek township, was drowned while attempting to drive his team across French creek at the ford ing, a mile above this city, on Thursday afternoon last. His body was found a short distance below the fording on Sunday afternoon.—Franklin Spectator.

MR. JOHN W. MICK died at his residence in Sharpsville, Mercer county, in the forty-second year of his age, on Monday afternoon last. Mr. Mick was universally respected and beloved in that community, and wherever known, for his correct deportment, modest bearing, and sterling manly qualities.

A LITTLE three year old daughter of Mr. Alex Messersmith residing in Conewago township, York county was playing with a match on Sunday evening last, when her clothing took fire. All other members of the family were at the barn at the time whither she ran for aid. She was so badly burned that she died on Monday.

JOHN WINGARD, aged twenty-five, accidentally shot himself while hunting in the woods two miles east of Old City, a few days ago, dying almost instantly.—David Wingard, a cousin of John, shot himself in a similar manner about five years ago, and Jake Wingard, an uncle, was accidentally shot by his son about two years ago. These three fatal accidents in the same family occurred within half a mile of each other.

MR. R. A. BRASHEAR a prominent and highly respected citizen of Franklin died on Monday Sept. 20th at Ithica, New York, whither he accompanied one of his sons to place him in college. The deceased was employed as a civil engineer on the Hoosac tunnel and was chief in the locating of the Jamestown and Franklin railroad. His funeral took place at Franklin, Thursday the 23d inst.

PROF PHILLIPPI, made a balloon ascention at Williamsport on Saturday, but got up only a short distance when the balloon was blown down again. He made several attempts, but all of no avail; the wind was blowing strong; the ship back, a shout went up "she's bursting," and a few moments after the canvass lay upon the field like some monster dying after a fierce conflict the balloon having parted from the bottom to the top, permitting the gas to suddenly escape.

FALL RIVER.

All the Mills Open Their Doors.

Only a Small Percentage of the Operatives go to Work.

FALL RIVER, Mass., September 27.—At six o'clock this morning, the familiar sounds of gongs, whistles and bells sounded from the different mills, manufacturers throwing open their doors to operatives. As they presented themselves at their respective mills, they were asked if they would or would not sign the agreement. Those who would not were requested to disperse, and those signing passed into the mills. Several of the mills did not have enough help to make it an object to start up. They are ready, however, when there are a sufficient number to make it advisable. Two Durfee mills are running ten or twelve pair of mules, about two hundred and fifty looms, about one-eighth of the full force being at work. Richard Borden mill started up with seven hundred looms, with a full compliment of spinners and spoolers and carding room nearly full.

COMMENCEMENT OF TROUBLES.

About half past eight o'clock, some thousand operatives marched down to this mill, making an attempt to enter the yard but were met by the Superintendent and Overseer of the Weaving Department whom they stoned, but were kept at bay and the gates closed against them. This intimidated large numbers of weavers, who then left the mill and it is not now running.

About three hundred and fifty looms of the Fall River Manufacturing Company's mill started with two hundred looms and six pair of mules. The Spooling Department is full and there are fair representatives in other departments. Slade, Weetamoe, Mechanics, Barnard and Granite mills had small representatives in each department and all continue to run except Slade, the help there having been threatened with the taking of their lives. Many withdrew and the mill will shut down. A woman having several children in this mill was visited by a mob of six or seven hundred operatives who told her if her children were not taken from the mill they would be killed when they came out, and made similar threats to operatives of Chace and other mills. As they passed Montauk mill, stones were thrown at it, smashing some thirty or forty squares of glass. A number were also broken at Osborn mill.

THE OPERATIVES DEMAND RELIEF OF THE MAYOR.

A committee was appointed by the operatives, who visited Mayor Davenport this morning soliciting aid. They were informed that as they had declined work this morning he had no authority to assist them from the City Treasury. They propose to make an application to Governor Gaston.

About one o'clock some thousand operatives gathered in and around Market Square, near City Hall, demanding relief. The Mayor attempted to address them, but failing to obtain a hearing, ordered the crowd to disperse. The police, in obeying his orders to disperse the crowd, were compelled to exhibit revolvers. The police made six arrests.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

The Mayor has called upon Colonel D. Daval, of the Third Regiment, who has notified Companies B and D of this city to assemble at their headquarters immediately, and also called additional companies of his regiment from neighboring cities. Large numbers of operatives would go to work at once could they be assured of protection. Of seventeen spinners who signed the agreement at Chace, only six are at work, having been threatened with violence. Operatives have lost sympathy by to-day's proceedings.

OPERATIVES ASSAULTED.

The mob assaulted some operatives of linen mills at noon. One girl was cut on the head with a stone. The police were sent to the scene and the crowd promptly dispersed. Two of the companies of the Third Regiment M. V. M. have arrived from Taunton.

LATER—There is little change in the status of help at the mills. 10,000 were present at the operatives, mass meeting in the park this afternoon, where it was voted to petition the manufacturers to withdraw the obnoxious agreement. Several committees met this evening to carry out this plan. If it fails, a call will be made for a grand mass meeting at Fanuel Hall, Boston, operatives believing they can gain the sympathy of all. No interferences worthy of note was made with the operatives as they came from work this evening. Everything is very quiet on the streets. Militia are stationed at different ponts of the city where disturbance is anticipated. Troubles, by no means, are believed to be over. The Mayor refuses to interfere in differences between manufacturers and operatives, but is determined to maintain peace and order at all hazards.

FALL RIVER, September 29.—All is quiet. Mills throughout the city had an increased number of operatives this afternoon. The contract of manufacturers, dated September 1, 1870, and which help signed at that time is virtually the same as the present, except the former had this addition: "In case of the turn out or strike in any other mill or mills in Fall River, we will continue at our work and faithfully perform the same as if no such strike or turn out had occurred, neither standing in fear or being overawed by threats of violence from any person or persons."

A meeting will be held in the pork tomorrow under the auspices of Amalgamated Unions, and will be addressed by Rev. Jesse H. Jones and others. The Spinners and Weavers' Association sent out delegates to solicit aid from cotton operatives of New England.

The following telegram was received today by Henry Servey:

NEW YORK, September 29.

Persevere, brave workmen of Fall River. United Workmen offer you their sympathy.

(Signed) J. P. MCDONALD.

NEW YORK, September 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, in sympathy with the Fall River strikers, was held this evening, John Swinton presiding. Addresses were made by Mr. Swinton, P. J. McGuire, John A. Wolff, Miss Lemonte, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Bell. Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing mill owners and expressing sympathy for the strikers.

AGRICULTURAL.

Monthly Report.

WASHINGTON,

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Alexander McGill was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Anna Maria Meehan; costs divided.

Mary Starr was acquitted of a charge of larceny, Susan Craig prosecutrix.

The jury were out in the case of Wm. McAuliff, charged with felonious assault on "Bull" and Paddy White. About the time of the Line Island prize fight Bull White and Jimmy Donavan had arranged to fight a duel. Paddy White attempted to prevent "Bull's" participation, and McAuliff, it is alleged, as one of the seconds, fired at Paddy on account of his interference. Both the Whites turned on "him" and in the "discussion" that followed, Bull White shot McAuliff. Some days afterward, when it was supposed that McAuliff had recovered sufficiently to be handled, an officer was sent to arrest him. McAuliff, however, possessed sufficient vitality to escape and last spring "died" in Philadelphia. This turn in the affair caused all proceedings to be dropped. Some time ago, however, he turned up as a very lively "corpse" in a saloon on Diamond alley and was arrested by Detective O'Mara.

The jury were out in the cases of Ewd. McCafferty, charged with misdemeanor under the livery act, and Jno. Appey, charged with larceny.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank. Verdict for defendant, under instructions from the Court to that effect.

W. M. Abrams, trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank of East Brady, Pa., vs. Geo. Nesenthaler, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $857 46.

Michael Cannon vs. the Penn Avenue Building Loan and Homestead Association. Plaintiff was a stockholder in the defendant Association, and wished to withdraw, having given the notice required He claimed the amount of money paid in by him, and a share of the profits, for which the suit was brought. Verdict for plaintiff for $85 35.

John McLaren vs. Samuel Fullerton, action to recover monies advanced. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Anna Maria McGraw, executrix of Jacob McGraw, deceased, vs. Wm. Putsch, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $546, subject to the determination of a question of law reserved for the Court in banc.

Sausser, Dangler & Co. vs. W. A. Barr & Bro. An action to recover for shoes sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $356 19.

O'Neill & Rook vs. D. W. Evans, an action to recover for advertising. Verdict for plaintiffs for $353 37.

Wm. L. Buettler vs. Alex. T. Cassidy, an action of ejectment, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hughes et al. vs. the Chicago and Pittsburgh Mining Company; Howell vs. Howell; Lorenz for use vs. Lorenz; Foster & Struthers vs. the Nation Trust Company; Leonard et al. vs. Moss et al; Clark vs. Roth & Gan; Colwell vs. Johnson; Mechling, trustee, vs. Wray; Johnson vs. Johnson et al.; Jones vs. McGinniss; Addington vs. Same; Thomas vs. Warren.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Alex. and John A. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Argument on application for injunction against execution creditors. Decision reserved.

J. & Ira B. Duncan, Beaver county, and Robert B. Edgar, same county, on petition of assignee, rules were granted on Speyerer & Co., bankers, and the Beaver Deposit Bank, to show cause why they should not refund to the estate the amount of dividends alleged to be overpaid.

Jacob Stanfield, Butler county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Usual order made and referred to Register Shafer. On petition filed, restraining order granted against certain execution, creditors.

W. C. Slaughterbeck, Allegheny city. Injunction granted against J. W. Graham, W. H. Sterrett and Agnes Slaughterbeck.

Concord Savings Bank, Butler county, alleged bankrupt. Restraining order as to J. R. Foster was dissolved so far as it affects his judgment against H. P. Conway and W. H. Timmen, and continued as to other judgments.

John Flucker, Luzerne county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Usual order made and referred to Register Willard.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. the proceeds of the freight of the steam tug Tom Rees. The Commissioner's report of distribution was presented and confirmed nisi.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

August Wagner was convicted of assault and battery on Joshua McCully, recommended to mercy, and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

Adam Brown was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, Michael Bemmer, prosecutor.

August Brown, charged with misdemeanor under the livery act, was allowed a nolle pros.

Edward McCaffery was acquitted of a similar charge. James McPhilamy was the prosecutor in each case.

John Appy, Jr., was convicted of larceny, but recommended to extreme mercy. John Pfschner was the prosecutor.

Henry Eggers, charged by Adam Weinman with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

William McAuliff was convicted of felonious assault, but recommended to mercy.

The jury were out in the case of "Buck" McCloskey, charged by Samuel Black with highway robbery. The robbery was alleged to have been committed on the 19th of June last, near Friendship Driving Park. While returning from some races, the prosecutor was knocked down by two men, garroted and robbed of $195.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Sterrett.

McClarren vs. Fullerton. Jury out.

Samuel Steele vs. William McKee, impleaded with James Trunick; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff against the defendant, Wm. McKee, for the sum of $747 01, and damages assessed against James Trunick at the same amount.

James Sweeney vs. N. J. Bigley, an action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $41 14.

Wm. J. Richardson, assignee of Wm. Colwell, vs. Joseph Welsh & Co.; action for rent. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

William L. Buettler, for use of Manly M. Tilton, vs. Alexander T. Cassiday. On trial.

Philip Howell vs. James Howell, an action in ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nelson Marshall and Benjamin F. Marshall of Luzerne county, having complied with all the requirements of the act, were discharged from badkruptcy.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, bankrupts, Beaver. The report of Register Harper, distributing the proceeds of certain real estate presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions.

Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver county. A similar report presented, and and like action taken in this case.

Frank Hiscock, Esq., and Wm. C. Ruger, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y. were, on motion of J. Harrison, Esq., admitted to practice at the bar of this Court.

C. E. Anderson, bankrupt, Butler county. The report of Register Shafer, recommending the payment of certain rent due Cross & McOmber, creditors, presented, and confirmed absolutely. An order was also made for the sale of certain real estate in the borough of Butler.

Charles Ochs, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed, subject to exceptions.

J. and J. A. Dickey, debtors, Allegheny City. Injunction granted against O. O. Phillips, M. W. Beltzhoover and other creditors.

Lewis B. Anderson, bankrupt, Armstrong county. Petition of Brown & Martin, creditors, for the payment of their lien. Referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Geo. Crawford & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining the Masonic Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburgh from interfering with the property of the debtor.

E. P. Wilbur & Co., et al,, creditors, vs. the Morris Run Coal Company, debtor, Tioga county. The debtor having denied that a sufficient number of the creditors, representing the required amount, had joined, the said company is ordered to file a list of its creditors, and case referred to Register Williard to ascertain the facts contained in petition and answer.

E. P. Wilbur & Co., et al., creditors, vs. the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company, debtor, Luzerne county. A like answer was made in this case, and the same sort of an order made as in the foregoing case.

John Sheedy, bankrupt, Allegheny county. On petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of James Lammell, indicted for larceny.

Peter Demend, who plead guilty to assault and battery, charged by George Geltz, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

F. Beilstein plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined ten dollars and costs.

Felix Bruder, convicted of keeping a ferocious dog, charged by James Barrett, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

Mary A. Danniston, charged by W. G. Gibson with larceny, was sentenced to the Reform School. In the case against her in which Hattie Lincoln was prosecutrix, sentence was suspended.

August Wagner, convicted of assault and battery on Joshua McCully, was fined six cents and costs.

"Buck" McClosky was convicted of robbery.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the assignment of H. R. Spillman to John G. MacConnell, Alex. Bates and Martin Kable were appointed appraisers.

The motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Thomas Harrison et al. vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was denied. The proceedings were instituted a month or two ago to restrain the company from making certain excavations on property in Harrison township.

A. F. Alexander was appointed commissioner to inquire into the lunacy of Charles Cheno.

Subpœnas were awarded in the divorce cases of Susan L. Barker vs. Murray Barker, and George W. Shannon vs. Agnes Shannon. The ground assigned in each case was desertion.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the matter of the appointment of a commission to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, by virtue of an act approved April 2, 1873, the Court granted a rule on the commissioner to show cause by the borough of Birmingham should not be included and its bonds accepted; also, upon Controller Snodgrass to show cause why he should not issue his warrant for payment of the same.

The preliminary injunction in the case of Robert Douglass vs. John Cowan et al. was dissolved.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of Henry Geyer vs. the township of Reserve and its auditors and supervisors. The injunction is to restrain the defendants from opening a road through plaintiff's property until further order of the Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. G. Eberhart, bankrupt, Venango county. The assignee was directed to pay the claims of lien creditors, as recommended by the Register.

Henry W. Wall, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Having complied with the requirements of the act, the petitioner was discharged from bankruptcy.

William Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company was continued until the 15th prox.

Wm. H. Currie, bankrupt, Venango county. The Register's report adjusting liens was confirmed, and assignee directed to pay the claims of lien creditors. An order was also made for the sale of certain property.

Chas. Beye, bankrupt, Venango county. A petition of assignee to set aside certain judgments was referred to Register Rogers for examination.

Andrew Beye, bankrupt, Venango county. A similar petition was presented and a like order made

Thos. P. Manning, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition of assignee for leave to expunge the proof of debt made by George C. Turner was referred to Register Shafer, and a petition of the assignee for compensation was referred to the same Register.

Patrick McCoombs, bankrupt, Crawford county. The petitioner was discharged from all his debts in bankruptcy.

THE TRADES UNION IN COURT.

IMPORTANT TRIAL AT CLEARFIELD THIS WEEK.

The trial of John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association and Xingo Park, organizer for the State, will commence this morning in the Clearfield county courts before Judge Orvis. The defendants are charged with conspiracy, and unlawful assemblage and riot, the allegations upon which these charges are based being the participation of these officers of the M. N. A. in the troubles incident to the strike of last spring in the Clearfield coal region. It will be remembered they were at the Clearfield regions when the excitement was at its highest pitch, and while there, were arrested and placed under bonds. Six miners of the district also arrested on the same charges, were convicted and are now serving out their term in the Clearfield jail. The trial of Messrs. Siney and Parks, however, was continued until this week. The case is one of great interest as it not only relates to one of the strongest Trade Unions in existence, but possibly to all of them, and will be watched closely by all connected with such Unions. Mr. Siney claims that if his conviction should follow from a ruling upon the law, such as was stated by Judge Orvis in the trial of Maloney and Joice, the President and Secretary of the local organization in Clearfield, namely, that a combination either to enhance or to prevent a decline in the value of a commodity was an unlawful conspiracy, it would be a blow at the existence of every labor organization in the land, and would be so regarded by all trades unionists.

Aside from the point at issue, however, the case will attract considerable attention from the fact that several distinguished legal gentlemen are engaged on both sides. On the part of the defense are ex-Senator Matt Carpenter, Judge Hinchliffe of Missouri, Judge Barrett, F. W. Hughes, Lin Bartholomew and it is rumored Ben Butler also. Carpenter, Butler and Hinchcliffe have volunteered their services. The prosecution will be conducted by the District Attorney, Mr. Francis Fielden, assisted by United States Senator William A. Wallace, representing the coal interests of Clearfield county. It is estimated that the trial will not exceed in length one week.

BARBARA NEGLEY'S ESTATE.

JUDGE HAWKINS REFUSES TO COMPEL THE SALE OF THE LAND.

The petition of Judge Mellon, one of the executors of the estate of Barbara Negley, to have the Orphans' Court make a final settlement of the trust, and the argument thereon were given in these columns at length, some weeks since. The reason as signed by George G. Negley, the other executor, for refusing to sell the land and wind up the trust; was that owing to the present depreciation in the value of real estate, the lands would be sacrificed. On Saturday Judge Hawkins rendered the following opinion:

This trust might have been ended in one of two ways:

1. By the conversion of the real and personal estate, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof, amongst the residuary legatees as directed by the testatrix.

2. By the election on the part of all the beneficiaries to take the real and personal estate instead of the proceeds . . .

Both of these modes have been tried, and both have failed in bringing about a final settlement, the former through the dereliction of the trustee, and the latter through want of unanimity among the residuary legatees.

The aim of the present application is to obtain, through the aid of the Court, the immediate winding up of the trust. Can and should such aid be granted?

It is clear that the beneficiaries cannot be compelled to accept the land in lieu of the proceeds. They are entitled to the latter, by the terms of the will, as a matter of right. Without a voluntary election, by all parties interested to take the land, no partition could be had. . . . No such election having been made by the parties, can this Court control the exercise of the discretionary power given the trustee?

The Orphans' Court has jurisdiction in all cases . . wherein . . trustees may be possessed of, or are in any way accountable for the real or personal estate of the decedent." . . . This jurisdiction will be exercised whenever, in the opinion of the court, the interests of the estate demand it. Trustees are selected because they are supposed to possess some peculiar fitness for the discharge of the duties which are imposed upon them, and are bound to discharge those duties faithfully and to the advantage of the trust. They are merely instruments appointed to carry out the intention of the testator. Their power must be used for the benefit of the estate. The execution of the trust is presumed to be the primary object of the testator. The exercise of the discretionary powers must, therefore, be limited to the interests of the trust estate. Hence the court will always interpose where trustees appear to be using power with which they are invested, in a manner prejudicial to the trust . . . . It is too plain for argument that Barbara Negley intended her real and personal estate to be sold and the proceeds distributed within a reasonable time . . . . Conversion and distribution were not to be indefinitely postponed by any dispute which might arise between her trustees with reference to the powers which she gave them. Their dispute might outlive those whom the testratrix intended to benefit, and serious injury result to the estate whilst they were wrangling. In case of diversity of opinion with reference to the exercise of their discretion, they were bound to resort to an authority which was competent to control them, . . . and whenever the interest of the trust demands it, it becomes the duty of the Court to interpose. . . .

Although this trust could and should have been finally settled, long since, yet in the present depressed condition of all branches of business, to force a large and valuable tract of land on the market by a peremptory order of sale, would be simply ruinous. The value of real estate has been necessarily effected by this condition of affairs. Because there has been delay in the settlement of the trust, is no reason why the estate should now be sacrificed. In the nature of things, a reaction will take place and business resume a healthy tone. With resumption, a more favorable opportunity will be presented for the sale of this land. Until then no benefit could result from interference with the exercise of the discretionary power with which the executors are invested. The consequences of delay are comparatively small. The prayer of the petitioner is therefore for the present refused.

It is again suggested to the parties interested that they take the land in lieu of the proceeds and make an amicable partition amongst themselves. This will obviate all the difficulties which were mentioned in the argument. Some of the parties have already filed an agreement to that effect. It is to be hoped that all will unite and thus end this unfortunate dispute.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

WRECK ON THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD—MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED.

An accident occurred between two and three o'clock Saturday morning at Ellwood Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, which resulted in the death of a fireman, injury of an engineer and the destruction of property. Through the kindness of General Superintendent E. K. Hyndman we learn an irregular train east consisting of the empty passenger coaches in which a part of the Washington excursionists had returned to the city on Saturday night, ran into the caboose of a freight train standing upon the track. The morning was very foggy, and the freight flagman neglecting to go back to signal the engineer of any train that might be approaching; the engineer did not see the freight train until he came to avoid the collison. Wm Graff, the fireman of the extra train, was killed by being hurled down against the tank of his engine, while Engineer John Yohe, of the same train, sustained a fracture of one of his legs by jumping from the engine. The engine of the extra train had its front end broken and the freight caboose was badly damaged. The track was cleared in a few hours, and no delay to business will occur.

Notice of the accident was sent to Coroner McCallin, but owing to his illness he deputized 'Squire Snodgrass, of Braddock's Fields, to hold the inquest. The latter empanneled a jury, which adjourned until to-day. The deceased fireman and Yohe both belong to Connellsville. The flagman of the freight, whose duty it was to protect the rear of his train, disappeared shortly after the accident, and has not been seen since.

UNUSUALLY SAD BEREAVEMENT.

A DEATH AND WEDDING AND FUNERAL.

[From the Daily Post of September 25th.]

Mr. Robert Buchanan of West Middlesex, Washington county, died at his residence on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Buchanan was well and widely known throughout that county and in West Virginia. He was one of the early pioneers of the county and was one of the most extensive sheep growers in the State. He was highly esteemed for his abounding hospitality, courtesy, generosity to the poor and for his sterling uprightness of character. He was in his usual health until Tuesday last, when he was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday in the sixty-third year of his age.

The death was rendered doubly distressing on the account of the marriage of his daughter Thomasina, on Thursday evening, to Mr. W. C. Lee of Cross Creek. Great preparation had been made for the event and a large number of friends were invited. At the death of Mr. Buchanan, all that could be, were notified not to attend. The notification came too late for very many, however, who came to the supposed place of merry-making to find it a place of mourning. The formalities of the wedding, however, were dispensed with and the young couple were quietly married by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Pendleton, President of Bethany College. The remains of Mr. Buchanan were interred at Wellsville, W. Va., many of those who attended the wedding attending the funeral also.

CATARACT OPERATION SUCCESSFUL.

THIRD DAY AND NO PAIN—SIGHT GOOD.

Mr. Jesse Price, Thirty-third street, for whom Dr. Sadler, No. 255 Penn avenue, extracted a hard cataract on Tuesday, is making a remarkable recovery. Already he can bear the strongest light with impunity, and see even small objects close by distinctly. Considering his extreme blindness and age (seventy-five), this is strong evidence of the doctor's skill in these cases.

HABITUAL OR TEMPORARY COSTIVENESS may be gotten rid of, and with it a great source of serious disease permanently removed by using judiciously Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. WSM&W

FOR THE TABLE.

Try Marvin & Co.'s Rising Sun Butter Biscuit. They are of superior quality and most excellent as a table cracker.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 200 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. mh14-49wsu

THE GREENBACK PLATFORM.

Hon Victor E. Piollet addressed the following reply to the invitation to attend the greenback Convention in New York.

EUGENE BEEBE, *Secretary U. S. Legal Tender Club.*

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 14th inst., inviting me, at the instance of your Legal-Tender Club, to preside at a meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, New York, on the evening of the 23d came into my hands on Saturday evening on my return after a week's absence.

Previous to my nomination by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention as a candidate for State Treasurer I was engaged to deliver the annual address before the Bradford County Agricultural Society on Sept. 23, inst., the day you have selected for an expression of your views upon the currency question now agitating the public mind. Regretting this engagement with brother-farmers of my native county—will prevent the acceptance of your invitation to be present and join you on this important occasion, I will remark that my every feeling and the exercise of my mature judgement places me in strict accord with the platform enunicated by representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen, so soon as the overwhelming opinion of the American people through constitutional powers shall find expression in the National Legislature, our National Government will cease to discredit its own legal-tender money. This once accomplished it will become the par of gold and silver, and form a more convenient medium of payment for all countries entering merchandise for consumption at American ports. The ready cant of a subsidized press cannot persuade mankind that printed legal-tender obligations of this Republic is par money" in contrast with the paper promises of individuals who exercise the corporate authority and license of the same Government. The creature cannot be greater than the creator. I am, respectfully, your friend, etc.,

V. E. PIOLLET.

WYSOX, Bradford Co., Penn., Sept. 20, 1875.

CORRUPTION OF JURORS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press furnishes the following, which might be safely followed elsewhere

The first judicial admission that the jury system of Pennsylvania has become corrupt, and the guards must be put around the jury box, has just been put on record by Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg who has issued an order that hereafter the list of all juries drawn shall be withheld from publication until the meeting of court. This order is made particularly to the lists of Grand Jurors it having come within the knowledge of the court by the action of former grand inquests, that undue influences had been brought to bear upon those bodies to secure the finding of true or the ignoring of bills, as the interest of litigants may demand. Judge Pearson is one of the firmest and boldest of all the men now on the bench in the State, and for purity of character and legal lore will rank with any man wearing the ermine in the country. He never sees anything by halves; and as he has never recognized the fact that there is corruption in the jury-box he will deal with it, when he can put his hand upon it, in a manner which will make a new precedent against crime.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, Mo, Nov. 10, 1873.

"MESSRS. ROSE & CO.,—some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads everything I ever used.

A. J. MCCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—so reat, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. sep4-3m

FORTUNES

Of $100,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. A. LESNA & CO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street New York. se18-8mW

ST. MARY'S HALL

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Bishop of New Jersey, President. The thirty-ninth year begins October 1, 1875. For admission or information, address the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal, Burlington, N. J. au14-7tw

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au14-3mw

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. se18-1yW

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. se18-1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

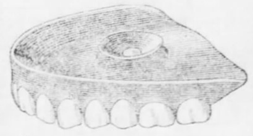
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.



Third floor above NINTH (late HAND) Street.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fun no risk. Lougning gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-1yr

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$12,000	for	$5 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$50,000	for	$5 00
$50,000	for	$5 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month, during 1875, will be drawn the $12

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000.

A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month. Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50. Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that an application has been made to the Common Pleas Court No. 1, of Allegheny county, for a decree amending the charter of the "Banksville Mutual Building and Loan Association," and that said decree will be made unless cause be shown to the contrary within three weeks from the date of this notice.

JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER, Solicitor for Applicant. PITTSBURGH, September 9, 1875. se11-3tW

LYCOMING COUNTY, S. S.

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

We command you that you attach ERMAN B. RENTZ, M. D., late of your county, by all and sigular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Williamsport, in and for the said county, on the twenty-third day of August A. D., 1875, there to answer PETER GRAY of a plea in assumpsit; and we also command you that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them, may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. James Gamble, President Judge of our said court, at Williamsport, the 18th day of August A. D., 1875.

H. H. BLAIR, Prothonotary.

N. B. KIMBLE, Deputy.

THOMAS McHAFFEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wm'sport. au28-6tW

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THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Judge Pershing's Letter of Acceptance.

An Able and Eloquent Document.

THE ERIE PLATFORM.

A Complete Answer to the Charges that It Means Inflation and Repudiation.

Monthly Balances in the State Treasury Belong to the People,

AND SHOULD BE USED FOR THEIR BENEFIT.

Just Legislation for the Laborer and Employer.

A Ringing Address from Chairman Wright.

Finance and Other Officers Elected, Etc.

[Special to The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1875.

The newly appointed Democratic State Committee met this morning at the headquarters, 1014 Walnut street, and was presided over by the Chairman, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright. The attendance was large, there being but few unrepresented districts.

Mr. Wright read his address to the electors of Pennsylvania, given elsewhere in these columns, and on motion of Mr. Dillinger of Lehigh, was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

Judge Pershing's letter of acceptance was then read, and is as follows:

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 23, 1875.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply.

The issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance. Many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendments. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war, thousands have formed new political relations. In the South, the Republican party is now a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the States. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the Confederate armies, and who are now in possession of lucrative offices conferred by the National Executive.

New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of thoughtful minds of all parties. Its final settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed to what is in its true sense inflation, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform.

The platform stands opposed to any further contraction of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills and manufactories are closed, and thousands of men, willing to work, are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts, and to rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come, will prove ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payment, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress, will only intensify the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad, before specie payments can safely be resumed. I am in favor of such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business, and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard or test for regulating the amount of currency, may be established by our representatives in Congress. I will only add, that I adhere to the doctrine always held by the Democratic party, that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank note circulation. This presents a question different from that of a paper currency that is of itself made by the sovereign power a legal tender, and therefore money.

I will regard it as my highest duty, should the action at Erie be ratified by the people, to meet the demand for reform in the State government. The taxes paid into the sinking fund have steadily decreased the State debt. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts belonging to the sinking fund have been diverted from it, and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the State. The effect of this is to leave a large indebtedness, the payment of which, with the accruing interest, has to be provided for by taxation, which in many cases operates oppressively on the mining and other industries of the State. The faithful appropriation of the public moneys to the purposes for which they were paid into the treasury by the people, would have lessened the amount of taxation now required, when business interests are so generally prostrated. Not only should the taxes paid into the sinking fund be promptly and honestly applied to the payment of the State debt, but the condition of the Treasury should be open to the inspection of the people's representatives. The monthly balances in the Treasury, frequently very large, should be used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the State Treasurer. To distribute the funds of the Treasury over the State, in banks, on such terms as will most advantage, not the taxpayer, but the officer having them in charge, is to establish a system at once corrupt and dangerous.

Reform by holding all public officers to strict accountability; by dispensing with all supernumerary officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, thus relieving the people, as much as is possible, from the burden of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance on the part of the Executive. Labor, the foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded; and to this end such legislation as is just to the laborer, as well as the employer, should be enacted.

Abiding by the action of the Convention in its nominations and declarations of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me, with a due sense of the responsibilities involved in an election to the gubernatorial chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of the judicial duties entrusted to me by the people of the Twenty-first Judicial District. Yielding to what appears to be their unanimous expression of opinion, I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and solicit votes from the stump. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them. Should they see proper to call me from my present position to a still higher one I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. To the people of the State I leave the decision of the contest, believing that He who rules over the destinies of States, will guide to that conclusion which in the end, will be for the best. I, am gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,
CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, Wm. Patton, B. C. Sawyer, Committee.

The Finance Committee for the campaign was announced, consisting of Daniel M. Fox, Joun O. James, Asa Packer, Wm. V. McGrath and Phillip Collins, of Philadelphia; Wm. L. Scott, of Erie; R. L. Cochran, of Venango; Owen Jones, of Montgomery, and John Mackin, of Allegheny.

Three permanent secretaries were elected, viz: George H. Kuhn, of Allegheny; Austin C. Maury, of Philadelphia, and James Hibbs, of Bucks.

John C. Barr was re-appointed Recording Secretary of the Committee.

ADDRESS OF

The Democratic State Committee.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

The time has not come for the resumption of specie payments; nor has the time come to fix a time for that purpose. No voice has proceeded from the mills or manufactories; from the mines or the furnaces; nor from the farmers or working men demanding either. Governments are established for the benefit of the governed, and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question. The people, therefore, of this Commonwealth, who are engaged in mining and manufacturing; in agriculture and the other branches of industry, and especially labor, which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the State, should be consulted upon a question of so momentous a character, as a change in the currency, or in the enlargement or contraction of its volume.

How forcibly does this question present itself, at a time when the industrial pursuits of the people of the State are so fearfully depressed. She is rich in her mines and her manufactories and in the products of her soil. Her great staples have been made available in a liberal allowance to labor, but causes have arisen which have retarded the march of her prosperity. What has produced this is not the subject of inquiry now, but such is undeniably the fact.

The country has now, and has had for the last twelve years, a paper currency, irredeemable in gold and silver. This has been adopted as the basis of values. The system was not the offspring of Democratic Legislation. It is claimed, by those who introduced it, as one of the necessities caused by the Rebellion. Right or wrong, the country accepted it, and since the close of the war, to the present moment, all our business transactions have been regulated by it.

Upon the legal-tender, basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the working man bought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change this basis of values suddenly, by the substitution of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time and cannot be effected until the country is in a better condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will prevail; and they will, by the force and power of the ballot, prevent hasty and ill-digested legislation on the question of specie resumption.

However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that prompted the introduction of the present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. Whatever evils belong to it have already been realized; the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking up of all values, whether of labor or of property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency, and it may not be inappropriate to add here that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their government been so strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it, notwithstanding the bad management of the administration.

We claim that the Democratic party has always been and is now in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercinary inflations that have so often disturbed and destroyed the business of the country. Composed as the Democratic party is, in large part, of the labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the government in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard as the basis of our currency. It is no part of its mission or its destiny to abandon this idea. It will not. But that same party must be governed by reason as to the time, the mode and manner in which the point is to be reached. It cannot afford, even if it had the power, to march on to the objective point over a desolate country and amidst the ruin of its industries. It does not propose to commit any such folly; and, therefore, when in council at Erie, the party determined to put itself in a conservative position and act with deliberation and discretion when they passed a resolve—"demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not destroying them"—they but evinced sound judgment, and made no sacrifice of principle.

The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national loan. There is no inflation in this part of the Erie platform; it is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The people of this State cannot be forced into submission to a strictly commercial rule in their business affairs. Commerce clamors for free trade. The people engaged in commerce carry on a traffic with all nations. They obtain and receive large profits. They can well afford to pay the differences in exchange. Our mines, manufactories and agriculture want and can only prosper under protective revenue laws. Pennsylvania has always been a protective State and is so now, and she cannot dispense with this feature but with serious loss.

The commercial interests of Pennsylvania, in common with the interests of the Western States, are identical in this particular, and their common destiny lies in the same channel. With the exception of Philadelphia, and which may be classed more as a manufacturing city, with a limited commercial marine, they have no ships upon the sea. Their trade and barter is at home. Their profits are comparatively small, and they are not in condition to meet sudden convulsions in the contraction of currency. The Western States have realized this state of affairs, and they have boldly assumed a position in which the Democratic party of this State has sustained them.

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the control of the currency, that the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the common council of the State. To their efforts we owe its prosperity, and their advice is not to be discarded.

The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employed in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is successful; nor will they be in a much better condition if the currency as contracted by government, with a view of fixing a day for resumption, is maintained.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, these are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass.

The pressure is upon us. If we cannot avoid its evil consequences absolutely, we must mitigate them as far as is in our power. It has not been the work of the Democratic party. "Thou canst not say we did it."

Therefore in declaring, at Erie, that we would not permit a contraction of the currency, we deserted no Democratic land mark. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal tender issues be made receivable for all dues to the government—a policy that will speedily bring them to par with gold and interchangeable therewith. To do so would make us liable to severe criticism. In the hour of trial it is magnanimity to be indulgent, and in our indulgence we sacrifice no principle.

We denounce the system of National Banking. We did so for the reason that the National Government pays the banks, acting merely her fiscal agents, over twenty millions a year in coin. As the government is responsible for the redemption of the notes they issue to those corporations, why pay them a premium for circulation? Why not let the government issue legal tenders in their place, and appropriate the twenty millions of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds, toward the relief of the people in taxation. And we are sure the producers of the country will be startled to be told for they are in reality the taxpayers of the nation, that this bank note circulation has in ten years, since the close of the war, cost them over one hundred and fifty million dollars, which has been paid in gold raised by taxation, and which has been constantly sold by the banks for purposes of speculation, affecting by its artificial and gambling quotations the prices, if not the values, of every thing consumed in the country.

We condemned, too, the policy of the national government in the increase of offices and the profligate system of salaries.

We resolved "that the undue multiplication of the public offices and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of offices are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and in forming an economical administration of the Federal and State governments, so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burthen of taxation, with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount."

This abuse of the Federal power cannot be denied. It is known to the country and the people are untrue to themselves if they do not correct the evil.

And not more glaring and offensive is the conduct of some of our local officials. It is alleged that the large sums of money set apart in the State Treasury, as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, have not been appropriated as the laws require, and that no interest on these millions has been accounted for to the State. If this be true it is a crime of great enormity. The resolve of the Erie Convention charges openly: "That the conduct of the present State Treasurer, in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the sinking fund in payment of the public debt, as rapidly as required by law; not accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people."

These are astounding charges, and the parties accused should put themselves on the defensive. Their silence is ominous.

As the resolves of the Convention have gone forth to the people of the State, it may not be proper in this address to go further into detail.

And now as to the candidates we have placed upon this platform—and pledged to a reform of the abuses set forth.

Judge Pershing, the nominee for Governor, has proved himself to be, in his legislative capacity, a statesman; he is an upright and fearless judge, a moral and conscientious man. He is eminently fit for the high place he is put in nomination to fill, and the tax-ridden people of this State cannot afford his defeat.

The candidate we present to you for State Treasurer, in the person of Colonel Piollet is worthy of your support. He is a plain, intelligent farmer. He has no purpose to accomplish inconsistent with the honor and credit of the State. He is right honest in principle with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and if elected, the public monies, principal and interest, are safe in his hands. He would scorn to appropriate illegally for private gain a solitary farthing of the people's taxes. Heaven knows, wrung as they are from the hard blows and perservering industry of our people, they ought to be honestly appropriated.

With candidates, who are beyond all question properly selected; nominated outside of all political rings and combinations; selected because of their peculiar fitness, they should be triumphantly elected. Our political opponents concede that they are upright and honest men, and we know them to be such. Let us elect them.

The time has come for change in the management of the National and State affairs. And in that change is there any conceivable possibility that our affairs can be placed thereby in a more deplorable condition than they are now? Our credit, our industries, and our moral reputation as a people are demoralized. It is to be hoped that profligacy and mismanagement, and embezzlements and official peculations, have reached a point beyond which they may not further advance. The tax-paying and tax-ridden people of this State have it in their power at the approaching election to relieve themselves from the sad condition in which they now are. Will they do it?

The campaign we are entering upon must be aggressive. We have no apologies to make and no bribes to offer. Reason must be our argument, and the people of this Commonwealth, who are deeply interested in a pure and economical administration of their affairs, must come to the rescue.

We charge upon our opponents that they have wasted the public treasure in the bestowal of it upon their political friends and partisans; that through a want of capacity in conducting the public affairs the trade and business of the country are prostrated; the iron mills are out of blast, the coal trade depressed, the wages of labor reduced, and the products of the farm are at a ruinous price. Gloom and depression in our industries stare us in the face, and the time has come for a change of policy as well as a change of rulers. Let those who hold the political power of the land answer these charges at the great tribunal of the people. They have no right to ask a further continuance in power if they are in the wrong, and they cannot deny but that they are responsible for that want of prosperity which the people of this State are entitled to and of right ought to have.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairm'n Dem. State Committee.

ROME.

THE POPE'S RECENT CIRCULAR TO SPANISH BISHOPS.

ROME, September 25.—Cardinal Simeoni has telegraphed to the Pope that the Spanish Government is taking time to consider the question of his circular to the Bishops, and it will do its utmost to arrive at an understanding.

DELANO RETIRES.

He Writes a Most Remarkable Letter.

WASHIGTON, September 26.—Following is the letter of Hon. C. Delano resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, with the President's letter of acceptance.

It may be stated that on the 22d inst., the date of the President's letter, Mr. Delano, in company with a friend, called on President Grant at Elizabeth, New Jersey, to urge the President's acceptance of his resignation. It is probable from present indications that the appointment of a successor will be made from Pennsylvania and that his name will be announced to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1875.

Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life and you have understood the reasons connected with my private business and domestic afflictions which have produced and intensified this desire. Last fall, in November, I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it and expressed a desire that I remain in your cabinet until the end of your administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to so. At your solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, assuring you, however that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing spring. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here. Since you were called; by your fellow citizens, to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate, you have invited me without the solicitation of myself or friends, so far as I know and believe to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Interior Department. I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870, a period of one year and eight months. The results of my administration you know and they are not, I trust, entirely unknown to my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this position and the diligence, care and labor required of me in discharging its duties, you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation. I assumed the duties of the Interior Department in November, 1870, and have discharged them to the best of my ability for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, Indian Bureau, Pension and Patent Offices, the Bureau of Education and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any except those connected with the public service. The business of the land office is very extensive and involves the adjudication and settlement of legal questions growing out of railroad grants, liberally and profusely made a few years since and Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico and also those growing out of our mineral laws and large mining interests, to say nothing of those that arise under our homestead and pre-emption systems. These cause the head of the department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility which is not generally understood.

The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of intricate, delicate and vexatious questions growing out of numerous Indian treaties and imperfectly defined relations existing between the government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is also greatly embarrassed by the remoteness of the localities where much of it has to be performed, thus preventing a personal supervision over the persons employed, as well as by the want of salaries large enough to command talent, character and capacity equal to the duties and responsibility of the position. Many of the important duties of the head of the department are connected with the material and pecuniary interests of individuals. These interests are often large in amount. The secretary presiding must necessarily reject the claim of one of the parties and thereby not unfrequently finds himself assailed by the misrepresentations and falsehood of the defeated claimants. I feel confident that a thorough an impartial examination in the present condition of the public service connected with each and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department will show to all candid and fairminded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it now is, and I feel sure that the most scrutinizing examination will sustain the opinion here represented, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under your policy in the service connected with the Indian Bureau. I allude to these matters briefly to remind you of the exhausting labor which fidelity to my duties during the last six years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you in part that one of my age requires rest and recuperation. During all these years of toil, I have had your support, your sympathy, and, as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise, I should have long since retired. As I have said, your political favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated. You have always lightened my burdens by a cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the highest regard, flaunted, as it is, upon my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism, in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment and the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate. I have the honor to be, with great sincerity,

Your friend and obedient servant,
[Signed] C. DELANO.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is the President's reply:

LONG BRANCH, September 22, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the fifth of July, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received and has been held by me until this time without action, because of the continued persecution, which, I believed and still believe was being unjustly heaped on you through the public press. I only now take this action because the time is rapidly approaching when the Secretary of the Interior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report to accompany the Executive message to Congress. I therefore accept your resignation to take effect on the first day of October, leaving a little more than two months from the induction of your successor until the assembling of Congress. In accepting your resignation, I am not mindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress, one year ago, you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet and asked me whether I would prefer your resignation so as to have your successor confirmed by the Senate during the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was that I would prefer not having it at all. That was my feeling at the time and I now believe that you have filled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity. I sincerely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence as you have done through so many years of public and official life. With continued respect and friendship, I subscribe myself,

Very truly, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. C. Delano, Sec'y. of Interior.

MISSISSIPPI.

A RADICAL LIE REFUTED.

JACKSON, September 25.—The following was sent to Attorney General Pierrepont to-day:

The Secretary of the Republican State Committee having telegraphed you that the organization of militia has been enjoined by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, we desire to say the bill was filed by a taxpayer in this city and the injunction granted by the Chief Justice who is a Republican, on the ground that money was about to be drawn from the State Treasury for military purposes under provisions of a statute which is in conflict with the Constitution of the State and of the United States. It was only the drawing of money and not the organization of the militia which was enjoined.

The undersigned members of the Democratic State Committee, assembled here to-day from every part of the State, take pleasure in assuring you that everywhere throughout the State the most profound peace and good order prevails.

[Signed] J. H. GEORGE, Chairm'n,
H. H. CHALMERS,
E. C. WALTHALL,
J. A. P. CAMPBELL,
T. B. SYKES,
JNO. A. BINFORD.
UPTON M. YOUNG,
J. B. CHRISMAN,
WM. STEED.

Two colored and a white company of militia has been organized and mustered in.

BELLEFONTAINE.

THE RECENT MURDER.

The Prisoner Lynched.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—A Gazette's Bellefontaine (Ohio) special says: Yesterday, Miss Laughlin, a young lady, aged sixteen, accompanied a man named Schell and wife on an excursion to the reservoir, several miles distant. Mrs. Schell being fatigued, was left with the team, and Schell, with the young lady, started after wild plums. Schell returned without Miss Laughlin, stating she had strayed from him and he couldn't find her. An alarm was given and search made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this forenoon, nearly nude, her throat cut from ear to ear and the grass showing that a desperate struggle had occurred. Schell, though suspected, was not arrested until this afternoon, and upon examination a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He is now under arrest, with a heavy guard around him to protect him from the excited people.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—The Gazette's Bellefontaine special says: Mrs. Schell, wife of the man arrested yesterday for the murder of Miss Laughlin near Belle Center on Thursday, was arrested, and testified before the Coroner to-day that her husband had told her that he intended to ravish Miss Laughlin and kill her afterwards; that their ride on Thursday was planned for that purpose, and that her husband threatened to kill her if she followed him. When he went into the bushes with Miss Laughlin, she says he returned in about two hours, stating that Miss Laughlin fought so hard he did not succeed in ravishing her, although, after he had stabbed her, she said "Don't kill me, Jim; I won't resist any more;" but he feared she would tell and so killed her, threatening also to kill his wife if she told of it. Mrs. Schell also testified to other crimes committed by her husband.

The affair causes most intense excitement. Business is suspended and it is reported that several hundred citizens of the surrounding country are coming in to Bellefontaine to-night, determined to lynch Schell. Many wagon loads have already arrived. The Sheriff has summoned a strong posse who are guarding the jail, but trouble is expected before morning.

SCHELL LYNCHED.

Later—About three hundred men attacked the jail at Bellefontaine at about half-past twelve o'clock to night, battered down the doors, dragged Schell out and hung him to a tree. The guards made no resistance. Schell protested his innocence of the crime.

GOV. ALLEN OF OHIO.

THE WONDERFUL CANVASS HE IS MAKING—A SPEECH EVERY DAY AND SOMETIMES TWO AND YET HE GAINS PHYSICALLY—THE OLD ROMAN'S DEFINITION OF REPUDIATION—HE IS ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE.

[N. Y. Tribune, Republican.]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Gov. Allen arrived here this afternoon to address a meeting this evening. He is looking very well, and also feeling well. He has made, his secretary says, 48 speeches already in the canvass, and has one announced for every day until the close of the campaign, and for some days two speeches; and this is not the most fatiguing work he does, for committees and friends meet him at every station he passes, and shake hands and talk, and this, he says, tries him more than speaking. Yet, despite this, he has gained 1½ pounds in weight (now weighing 196½ pounds) since he began the campaign. He keeps up his strength by the liberal use of tea and regular afternoon naps. He is certainly making a remarkable canvass, his speeches being sprightly and different in matter and form on every stump.

I had a long conversation with the Governor this afternoon. He is a very tall, fine-looking gentlemen, with snow-white hair, very dignified and courteous in bearing, though it is said he unbends himself considerably on the stump. He said speaking did not wear upon him; there were two kinds of "stumpers"—stump essayists, who speak their one prepared speech and step back, and "stumpers" who always have something to say suitable to the occasion, which they can say without preparation. Of this latter kind he said he was one. Proceeding to talk about the canvass, he said that his election was assured, and the majority would be anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000. He would make gains in every county in the State and among every class, farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and miner; his majority would be 4,000 in Hamilton county, and in the Western Reserve his vote would be much larger than in 1873, the Republican vote remaining the same. There would be a very full vote, but the Republicans would be much disappointed in their expectation to gain by this, as the increased vote would redound to his advantage.

Asking him about the issues of the canvass, he said both sides had dropped Grant and the record of his Administration, and they were not in this fight, except as far as people desire a change in the Government. The great issue was the money question. The school question hurt the cause some when it was first mooted, but time and discussion had cured that, and it would not hurt him in the least. The action of the Pennsylvania Democracy had helped his canvass greatly and would make many votes. The action of the New York Democracy was only what was expected, and wouldn't affect the result here in the least. It would stiffen no hard-money Democrat to vote against him—every Democrat would vote for him. He would lose no vote that the Democratic party ever had in Ohio, not even any of the German vote; and there was no danger of Cary's defeat—he would run evenly with his ticket.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

I asked him if he thought it probable that the old financial platform would become the platform of the National Convention and, if so, if it would carry the country. He said undoubtedly that platform would be adopted, and unless there should be an unexpected revival of business it would succeed. The party in power was always held responsible for business depression: thus in 1840 Martin Van Buren had to suffer, and the Democratic party was defeated by the banks suspending, not specie payment, but their discounts, although Van Buren had nothing on earth to do with the prostration of business. I asked him if he should be elected, and the New York Democrats should also succeed, what would be the effect on the National Convention. He said the nominee would be a Western man, and the platform the Ohio platform; there would be no break in the party, for all their differences would be harmonized before the holding of the Convention—they always were—and New York would have to and would agree to that disposition of the matter.

Correspondent—Supposing you are successful in the country, is it proposed to pay the bonds in greenbacks?

Gov. Allen—The bondholders are their own worst enemies; they are continually forcing such issues as the payment in gold and insisting on the danger of repudiation so as to get a hold on Congress and have legislation shaped to serve their ends.

Q. But do you think the bonds will be paid in greenbacks?

Gov. Allen—Of course much of our future action will depend upon circumstances as we then find them.

Q. Do you think the payment of these gold bonds in greenbacks would be repudiation?

Gov. Allen—Repudiation of an act of Congress, certainly.

Q. Would you call such a repudiation an act of bad faith?

Gov. Allen—There was no good faith in the passage by Congress of that act of 1869.

Q. Well, if that act was not an act of good faith, would it be bad faith to repeal it?

Gov. Allen—No.

Q. Well, Governor, what is your idea about issuing more greenbacks? Is there to be a limit to it? In other words, do you think greenbacks can be used as the permanent currency and the measure of value?

Gov. Allen—I know no better currency or measure of value than the dollar based upon the credit and the property of this great nation.

Q. Then, do you agree with the Pennsylvania Democratic platform with reference to the nature and definition of the dollar?

Gov. Allen—Yes, yes.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, D. D.

[Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday.]

The Rev. John Chambers, D. D., pastor of the Chambers Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chestnut, and one of the oldest clergymen in this city, died last night at a quarter past eleven o'clock, at his residence, No. 1138 Girard street, after an illness of several weeks, during the last few days of which he has been gradually sinking.

Dr. Chambers was in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having been born in Sewardstown, Ireland, December 19, 1797, and came to this country with his parents in 1798. At the age of thirteen he came from Ohio, where his parents resided, to Baltimore, where he was educated. At seventeen years of age he joined the Associated Reformed Church of Baltimore, of which the Rev. John Mason Duncan, D. D., was pastor. In May, 1825, he became pastor of the Associated Reformed Church of Philadelphia, then located on Thirteenth street, above Market. In 1831 the building on Broad street was erected, and the congregation removed to it. In May last, Dr. Chambers celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate, when there were special services held at the church and at Horticultural Hall, continuing over several days. In the course of a sermon he preached at that time he stated that, during the past fifty years, there had been 3,585 members admitted to the church, and from 30 to 40 young men had entered the ministry. He had married 2,329 couples, and attended between 4,000 and 5,000 funerals, and had preached on an average three times a week. In 1840 he was affected with a bronchial trouble, and was sent to Europe by his physicians. He remained away fourteen months, and returned perfectly cured.

Early in the year 1870 Dr. Chambers was stricken with paralysis, and for a long time it was thought he could not recover, but his strong constitution bore up, and after a tedious illness he made another journey abroad, and returned so far recovered as to resume the duties of his pastorate. He was a very positive and energetic man by nature, and was for many years one of the most active and enthusiastic advocates of the Temperance cause in the city. He was peculiarly successful in winning the affection and confidence of the young, and his congregation was always largely composed of young men and women, and the Bethany Presbyterian Church, one of the most flourishing churches in the southwestern portion of the city, was organized as a Mission school by young men from Dr. Chalmers' congregation.

Dr. Chambers was a distinguished member of the Masonic order, and always took great interest in its welfare. He was chaplain of Lodge No. 51, and one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and almost always took part in the public ceremonials of the order

"ALL TALK OF COPPERHEADISM IS POPPY-COCK."

THE DISPATCH PUNCHES THE OLD WOMAN OF THE GAZETTE UNDER THE FIFTH RIB.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch, Thursday.]

The Gazette wants to know who Pershing should dare offer himself for office. Has he ever, shrieks the oldest, repented of the war? Really we don't know what special form of repentance the Gazette demands. Must Mr. Pershing and all others who were Democrats in '61 get down on their knees and make a confession and beg absolution from the editor of the Gazette before being allowed to present themselves as candidates for public position in Pennsylvania? Further, we don't see what Pershing's sentiments on slavery in '61 can possibly have to do with the needs of the country in respect to financial legislation or administrative reform in '75. And finally, we warn the home organs of the Republican party for the tenth time that they are taking the right way to drive off votes from the Republican ticket by evading the live and trying to resurrect dead issues. All talk of copperheadism at this date is poppy-cock—the sheerest poppy-cock. If the Republican party at the end of fourteen years had nothing else to urge against the Democracy, then the Republican party should retire to some convenient burying ground and get under the sod. But it is only the perverseness of the organs that puts the Republican organization in this ridiculous attitude.

WHO PAID INCOME TAXES.

[Reading Eagle.]

Before the income tax law was repealed, this tax was paid by the people who were not United States bondholders. And as this tax was assessed upon a sworn statement of profits, every person who was not a bondholder, had to exhibit his private affairs to a public officer and make up a detailed statement, showing item for item what he had received and paid out, while the bondholder, whose income may have been thousands of dollars a year more than the business man was exempted altogether from taxation and having his affairs nosed into by, in many cases, an impertinent, impudent government official. Is such a law right? Is it just, and is not such a legislation as the foregoing the cause of hard times?

THE CHAMPION FALSIFIER.

M'CLURE'S TIMES AFTER MACKEY'S COMMERCIAL.

[Phila. Times, Sep. 23.]

There's one thing that may be said of Mackey—he doesn't do things by halves or quarters. If he goes in for bossing the politics of the city or State, through the power of the Treasury, he doesn't higgle about the commandments, whether of divine or profane origin; and when he wants to run an organ, he runs it at a steady double-quick through campaign mire, and makes it hot for everything that comes within range. His Pittsburgh Commercial is a romance of political defamation. In the single issue of Tuesday we learn from its editorials and extracts that Piollet headed the fishing Creek rebellion, was in rebel conferences in Canada, was bribed in the Legislature, was a corrupt contractor on the public works, that he used the cut stone of the State for his private buildings, that he rafted the State lumber down the river, sold it and stole the proceeds, and that he robbed his wife's mother when he couldn't get any one else to pluck. The same issue tells us that Judge Pershing cast all sorts of treasonable votes at Harrisburg, that he was bribed for $500 to vote for a corporation bill and told the fact himself, that he opposed every measure for protection of labor in the Legislature, that he opposed the war in every possible way, that he opposed the amendment allowing soldiers the right of suffrage in the field, and that he is a worthless cuss generally. Of course the Commercial knows that there is not the substance of truth in any of these accusations, but when Mackey goes for "catties" he goes for "catties," and when he goes for a good budget of campaign falsehoods he doesn't gag at anything that any body might be considered stupid enough to swallow. It may occur by and by to many of Mr. Mackey's readers that a little truth once in a while, just by way of seasoning and a little respect for candidates who command the unqualified respect of all who know them, regardless of their political differences, would be not only an original feature in his system of journalism, but a taking one as well, for it is not an unreasonable assumption that there are people in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania who have at least some slight regard for truth and manliness. We don't pretent to tell how a Pittsburgh organ should be run, but as novelty is always acceptable to newspaper readers, we think that a little decent regard for the reputations of decent public men would be a paying experiment. He might try it for a day or two, and if it doesnt work well he could get back to his old lines just as easy as a duck sliding into water.

MORE INDICTMENT.

A BOMBSHELL AMONG THE CANAL THIEVES OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

BUFFALO, September 21.—Following close upon the cheer for "Tilden and Reform" at the Syracuse Convention comes the explosion of a reform bomb in Western New York, which has set a dozen canal thieves and other rascals scudding, some of them into Canada. Yesterday the Grand Jury of the Superior Court of Erie County brought into Court indictments against the following State officials, and contractors and dealers with the State, for the crimes of bribery, larceny, conspiracy and fraud

Geo. D. Lord, Canal Contractor, and late member of Assembly, Democrat.

Alexander Barkley, Canal Commissioner in 1871-4, Republican.

Thaddeus C. Davis Canal Appraiser, Republican.

Wm. H. Bowman, counsel for Geo. D. Lord.

Lewis J. Bennett, canal contractor, Republican.

These indictments result directly from the investigations last spring and recently of Governor Tilden's commission; composed of John Bigelow, Daniel Magone, Jr., John D. Van Buren and A. B. Orr. They are presented by one of the most respectable grand juries whom it has ever been impossible ror culprits to corrupt, and who in this instance deserve more than a local popularity.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ON Sunday last a new German Catholic Church was dedicated at Williamsport by Bishop O'Hara.

THE Erie Home for the Friendless has been presented with a building and ground valued at $15,000,

CORN cutting, potato digging, plowing, sowing and making maple syrup are now in order in the country.

MR. JOHN SCHEIBLER, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, boasts a stock of corn with seven fully developed ears upon it.

ON Saturday last Mr. Harrison Ullam, of Washington township, Greene county, lost two fingers from his right hand while oiling a threshing machine.

MR. H. C. MILLER, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Williamsport, died at his residence in that place on Wednesday morning last.

A LITTLE son of Mr. D. M. Siegfried of Latrobe was kicked in the stomach by a horse on Monday, receiving injuries from which he died shortly afterwards.

THE Shipments of lumber from Williamsport during the month of August foot up 17,531,217 feet, an increase of 2,531,300 feet over the July shipments.

MR. JOHN RILEY, of Williamsport, had his back broken about four years ago by a runaway, and died last week from the effects thereof. During the time of his sad affliction he learned to knit and thus found some amusement.

SAYS a Fayette City correspondent to the Uniontown Genius of Liberty: The Iron City glass works set pots on the eleventh and thirteenth with a fair prospect of having a good fires' work before them. They employ upwards of forty hands in manufacturing their glass, and none but the best of workmen are employed.

FREDERICK DECKER, a German residing at Johnstown, was found on last Sunday morning, suspended from a rafter in his dwelling. He had used a bed cord, for the purpose, and reached the rafter by standing on a chair, and after the rope was adjusted kicked the chair from under him.

THE Meadville Democrat gives an interesting history of an old lady named Sarah Dunn Cook, who lives within five miles of that place. Mrs. Cook was born on July 7th, 1776, four days after the Declaration of Independence. She is the mother of n

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

J. J. White was convicted of two charges of larceny but recommended to mercy.

William Jones, charged with aggravated assault on Mary Jones, was allowed a nolle pros.

Frank Sampson was convicted on two charges of larceny by bailee, Lewis Beale prosecutor.

Frank Dorsey was also convicted of the same charge made by the same prosecutor.

William Newhausen, charged by Margaret Newhausen with felonious assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

The jury were out in the case of Abram Cool, charged with nuisance.

August Weiser was convicted of fornix et cet.

Amelia Younker is on trial. She is one of the parties charged with maintaining a "fence" of enormous proportions on the South Side.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

McClaren vs. Fullerton. Verdict for defendant.

Thos. Y. England and C. D. Kenworth, assignees of James Thistle vs. Joseph H Borland. Action to recover an alleged balance on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $253 05.

A rule was granted on the defendant in the case of John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

James Rees vs. The Iron Workers and Mechanics Building and Loan Association Verdict for plaintiff for $46 75. This was an action to recover monies alleged to be due him from the Association.

John Voegtly vs. Chas. Goettman; an action on a promisory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $667.

A. Partridge vs. Daniel Downer, the jury found for plaintiff $100 with interest from February 15, 1872, and in the case of John Priel vs. the same defendant the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $150 with interest from the same time. These were suits to recover money, deposited with defendant as stake holder in a foot race about the result of which there was some dispute.

Cornelius Voll vs. G. W. Schmidt and W. J. Friday; action to recover for alleged slander. Defendant non suited.

The case of Joseph Moore vs. James Bennett, Wm. Flinn, Wm. Moore and James Moore, implicated with Wm. Caldwell, is on trial. This is an action of ejectment for a piece of property in the Eighth ward.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The case of Wm. L. Butler for use of Manly M. Tilton vs. Alexander L. Cassidy, an action of ejectment, which was taken up on Friday, is still on trial.

George Fisher was discharged from jail under the insolvent laws.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Matthew H. West, deceased. Petition presented by Johnston G. West for appointment of a trustee under will. Joseph Forsythe, Esq. was appointed.

Estate of Caroline Hemingray, deceased, in partition. Sale confirmed absolutely, and trustee ordered to make deed for the property sold.

Hugh Roberts, deceased, in partition. Heirs choose purports respectively.

David O. Cunningham, deceased. Sale to Joel Bedell set aside at costs of respondent, and alias order of sale awarded.

Estate of Godthardt Wahl, deceased. In the matter of petition for sale, order of sale granted at prayed for.

Mary E. Agnew, minor. In the matter of report of auditor, exceptions dismissed, and report of auditor confirmed absolutely pro forma.

Charles Ohliger, deceased. No sale reported, and amended order made changing the terms of sale.

Estate of Alex. Dunlap, deceased; in partition. Heirs choose purports.

Estate of Lafayette Winebiddle, deceased. Petition presented and Wm. C. Winebiddle, administrator, discharged.

Estate of John E. Miller, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

J. W. Johnson, deceased. Petition of Wm. M. Johnston, creditor, for order on Oliver Ferson, executor, to sell real estate, &c. Rule to show cause granted.

Edward Rahm, minor. Petition of Jas. H. Hopkins, guardian, who is executor, for discharge, &c., order of appointment of guardian vacated and set aside.

Harry W. McClure et al. In the matter of the petition of James Irwin, guardian, for discharge, an order of discharge was granted.

Anthony Myers, minor. Petition presented and Christian Myers appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

George Lighthill, deceased: Petition presented and rule on John Morrrison, executor, to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Estate of John Crawford, deceased. Report of inquest in partition presented and confirmed nisi.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

H. W. C. Tweddle et al., creditors, vs the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, debtor, Venango county. Argument on the exceptions to Register's report, fixing the value of certain securities. The first and second exceptions were sustained and the residue overruled. and the case referred back to the Register.

Washington Stonebreaker, bankrupt, Johnstown. The petition of Arbuckles & Co., et al., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens presented, and referred to the Brotherline for examination and report. In the same case the injunction granted against J. G. Rouse & Co., was disolved.

On motion of J. M. Gazzam, Esq, Daniel McLaughlin, Esq, of Johnson, was admitted to practice in the Courts of the United States.

Charles Seely, bankrupt, Potter county. It appearing that the said bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered that he be discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. The assignees report of the sale of certain real estate under the order of April 17th, 1875, presented and confirmed nisi on the 14th inst. and no exceptions having been filed thereto, is confirmed absolute.

Whitney, Cook & Co., vs. William A Slaughterbeck, Allegheny county. On affidavit presented, a rule was granted on Whitney. Cook & Co., to show cause why they should not give security to W. H Sterritt and Agnes Slaughterbeck for any damages they may be likely to sustain by reason of the injunction granted in this case, returnable the 29th inst.

William Dilworth, Jr., bankrupt; Pittsburgh. On motion of Duff & Leggatt, solicitor, leave was granted Couch, Carey & Morris, creditors to join in the exceptions to the confirmation of the resolution of composition by J. B. Smith.

John Murphy, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final examination on the 30th inst.

James Johnston, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The rule on George K. Powell, assignee, to show why he should not pay the Marshal's costs is made absolute, and the assignee directed to pay the same.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Amelia Younker charged on three indictments with larceny, was acquitted. Her husband plead guilty on two charges and was allowed a nolle pros on two more.

Abraham Coole, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution. Jacob Christman was prosecutor.

Frederick Johnston plead nollo contendere to a charge of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a filthy cow stable in the Third ward, Allegheny.

William Sandham is on trial charged with embezzlement.

Constables Returns—The constables of the Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth wards, Pittsburgh; of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth wards, Allegheny city; of the First ward, McKeesport; of the Boroughs of Chartiers and Sharpsburg; and the townships of Upper St. Clair, North Versailles, North Fayette, South Fayette, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson and Indiana are hereby notified to appear before the Grand Jury, on Monday, October 4, 1875, at 10 o'clock with their witnesses.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Joseph Moore vs. James Bennett. Non suit taken.

In the case of the Borough of Beltzhoover vs. John Ubenger et al. leave was granted the defendant to amend the bill and add the township of Lower St. Clair as defendant.

New York and Cleveland Gas, Coal and Coke Company vs. William Smith & Sons. The following verdict by agreement was taken: For the plaintiff, in the sum of $4,385 62; but the defendants being in bankruptcy, and as the question in the case controverts the plaintiff's right to recover, this verdict is taken for liquidation, subject to said proceedings in bankruptcy as to lien and all remedies by executions.

John B. Bell vs. Milligan, Bros. & Co; an action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $686 55.

In the matter of the petition of Raphael Greno to have Demetro Greno committed the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the Court appointed Dr. E. S. Riggs, Wm. N. M'Clelland and Kirk Bigham, to inquire into facts and report to Court.

The jury were out in the case of Dr. E. Donnelly vs. James Sullivan; an action for professional services.

W. F. Fundenburg vs. Henry Bausman; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $222 10.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

John Paul was appointed guardian ad litem for Dora, Maggie, Ann and Catharine Fisher, and Frederick and Catherine Lockinger, in the matter of Anthony Henger vs. the heirs of Henry Fisher.

In the ejectment suit of Buettler vs. Cassidy, the defendant was allowed to file deeds from A. F. Cassidy et ux. to Joseph C. Tilton. Also to pay into Court $181 79.

Wm. H. Mechling trustee, &c., vs. A. W. Irwin. Affidavit presented, and Court grants a rule to show cause why the judgment entered in the case should not be opened and defendant let into a defense; meantime proceedings stayed, lien of execution to remain.

Samuel B. McGowan vs. John A. McGowan. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment in this case should not be stricken off or opened and defendant let into a defense.

The Dollar Savings bank vs. W. V. Marquis and wife. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, record amended by substituting the name of W. V. Marquis, administrator of Eliza J. Marquis, deceased, as party defendant, instead of Ellen J. Marquis.

The cases of Jones vs. McGinnis, and John B. Addington vs. Same were continued.

Thos. Barnes vs. R. D. Clark & Co., is on trial.

In the case of Mary Ann Armstrong vs. Chas. Farm et al., a rule was granted on defendants to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue. Rule made returna ble on Saturday.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Benjamin Broadhead vs. steam tug Athletic. In admiralty. On libel for wages presented, and on motion of H. D. Gamble, Esq., Proctor, an attachment and monition were ordered and issued, returnable on the 12th prox.

Thomas Fawcett & Son vs. steam tug "Stella." In admiralty. Argument by Mr. D. T. Watson. Proctor, for libellants, in favor of the libel filled in this case. Further argument continued to the 29th inst.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

William Sandham was convicted of embezzlement, but the defense claiming that he was not an employee of G. H. Roushausen, the prosecutor, within the meaning of the act, a motion in arrest of judgment was made that the matter may come before the court hereafter. The prosecutor was tax collector in the Fifteenth ward, and the defendant was engaged to collect money on tax warrants. He was charged with having embezzled $402 92.

George M. Hazlett was convicted of fornix et cet. Elizabeth J. Lester, prosecutrix.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.

Dr. E. Donnelly vs. James Sullivan. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

B. Garber vs. R. & S. Woods, an action for money overpaid. Verdict for plaintiff for $15 with interest from May 22, 1875.

The case of P. C. Devlin vs. P. L. McCully, was submitted to arbitrators.

A. Ortleib & Co., for use vs. Fanny Rosenbach and Henry Rosenbach. An action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs for $126 49.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In Buettler vs. Cassidy, plaintiff's attorney moved for a new trial.

Charles B. Thomas vs. Robert Warren, an action for damages for alleged false arrest. On trial.

Ferguson vs. Tenteberg et al. Motion for a preliminary injunction argued and refused.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John Coulter, deceased. Exceptions to auditor's report dismissed and report confirmed absolutely.

Estate of Benedict Bichsel, deceased. Return of rule extended until Saturday, November 13, at 10 A. M.

Estate of John Haslett, Jr., deceased. In the matter of the petition of John Haslett, administrator, for discharge, a rule to show cause was granted. Service accepted, no cause having been shown to the contrary. Petitioner discharged.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Hartman, Dillinger & Co. vs. N. W. Slecker. Rule on petitioning creditors to perfect proceedings continued to the 4th prox.

Whitney, Cook & Co. vs. William C. Slaughterbeck. All the parties in interest consenting, the rule on said petitioning creditors to show cause why they should not give security to the parties enjoined from selling the property of the debtors, was disposed of by allowing the Sheriff of Allegheny county to proceed with the sale, the proceeds thereof to be paid into the depository to await the further action of the Court.

John Sheedy, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The petition of the bankrupt, for an order on the assignee for the sum of $300 in lieu of exemption, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and an order made for final hearing upon the same on the 23d prox. before Register Willard.

A. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, Monongahela City. On application of J. M. McHenry, creditor, the time for filing exceptions to the confirmation of composition proceedings was extended to the 2d prox.

W. H. Householder vs. the steamer Bengal Tiger, in admiralty. To-day was fixed for the argument.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

THE DIAMOND HOTEL DAMAGED.

[From The Daily Post, September 28.]

About five o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the rear of the Diamond Hotel, John Emmel's. The Columbia boys put in an appearance promptly, but as the structure was of wood, and the conditions favorable for a big blaze, the entire Department was called out. Six steamers soon began to play on the flames, and they were checked in time to save the main part of the building. The kitchen, pantry, wash-room and dining-room were badly damaged, the plastering of the balance of the building so wet as to insure its fall, and the bedding, carpets, etc., so drenched as to be in a "demnition" moist, unpleasant state.

The fire originated under a stairway from the kitchen to the servants' room, where a quantity of kindling was kept. It is supposed to have been caused by the children, who were hunting rats the previous evening. It is supposed they dropped a match, and that the result smouldered through the night until air was admitted by a hole being burned into the kitchen. When it once attained headway it burned so furiously that the servants in the room above made their escape with difficulty.

The damage by fire was not great, perhaps $500 will cover it, but the damage by water was much greater. It is all covered by insurance, distributed as follows: German, New York, $2,500; German, Pittsburgh, $2,500 on the building. On the furniture there is $900 in the Allemania, and the same amount in the M. & M.

The citizens are loud in their praise of the firemen, who under the guidance of Bob Jones, of the Columbia, promptly squelched what threatened to prove a disastrous conflagration. Chief Crow is absent from the city.

RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

A YOUNG LADY OF BUTLER COUNTY SHOT AND KILLED.

On Sunday night last Miss Lizzie Marshall was shot and killed at the home of her father, Wm. Marshall, Esq., of Butler. The facts of the case are briefly these: It seems several young men who boarded at the house of Miss Marshall's mother had been out hunting on Saturday and left the guns in the house upon returning. On Sunday evening Mr. Starr, of Butler, was in the house, and picking up one of the guns pointed it at her and said he would shoot her. He pulled the trigger and was horrified the next moment to find that a large charge of shot had entered the left side of the abdomen. He was not aware the gun was loaded.

It seems that some people will never take warning about the use of firearms. Any man who would take up a gun whether loaded or unloaded and snap it at a fellow creature "for fun," ought to be incarcerated in an insane asylum. He is not fit to run at large and should be placed in confiement. Miss Marshall was a beautiful and accomplished young lady and will be sadly missed by a wide circle of relatives and friends. She died on Monday.

STILL LATER.

Another account has been received from reliable quarters in regard to the death of Miss Lizzie Marshall, of Butler, which fully exonerates Mr. Starr from either foolishness or carelessness in the sad affair. It seems Mr. Starr picked up his own gun to carry it up stairs, thinking it dangerous to leave it in the room. While ascending the stairs Miss Marshall requested him to take up something else, and in turning around to receive the article the explosion accidently took place. This puts an entirely different aspect upon the affair. When the victim of the unfortunate shot recovered her consciousness she called her friends around her and stating that it was purely an accident, secured their promise that they would take no steps which would injure Mr. Starr, who was a warm friend to herself.

IRON MARKET.

The following are the fruiting prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1-10@2-10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	1½ and 1¾ by ⅜ to 1 inch
2 to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	1¾ and 2 by ⅜ to 1 inch
1¼ to by 1¼ to 1½ inch	1¾ and 2 by ⅝ to 1 inch

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	⅞ to 7-8 inch
2 to 2½ inch	⅝ inch
2 to 3¼ inch	⅝ to ⅞ inch
⅝ to ⅞ inch	½ inch
⅝ to ⅞ inch	⅜ inch
⅜ to ⅝ inch	

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	¾ to 1 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch
1½ to 3½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	¾ to 1 by ½ and 5-16 inch

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 3-16 to No.	No 13
1½ to 2¼ by 3-16 to No 12	⅜ and ½ by 3-16 to
1 to 1¼ by 3-16 to	⅜ and ½ do do

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	1 inch
1¾ to 2 inch	⅞ inch
⅞ to 1¾ inch	¾ inch
⅝ to ¾ inch	⅝ inch
½ to ⅝ inch	½ inch

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	Fluted and Star
⅝ to ⅞ inch	Lightning Rod
½ inch	No. 6 iron hoop, ⅜ and ⅞ inch

TANK IRON.

Bolled.	Bolled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	Heads, flanging
Boiler plate	Plow slabs
Heads, not flanging	Plow wings

SHEET IRON.

	Bolled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 c	6 c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 5-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 8-10c	6 4 10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 to 26	4 9-10c	6 8-10c	8 1-10c
No. 28	5 2-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c

All sheets over 25 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolts
1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 10c
1¼ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	c
1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	c
1½ by ⅞ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands 10
Hoops 5 10
All other iron excepting sheet 1 10

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

2d Quality. 1st Quality. Dbl Str.

6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		10 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		11 00	16 00
18 by 22 to 16 by 24		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
25 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		16 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches in bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers' when received. Discount on 60@65c n ng lots; sales of round lots are reported , an additional 5@10c discount.

WOODEN WARE.

Two-hooped buckets, per dozen	$1 90
Three-hooped buckets, per dozen	2 15
No. 1 tubs (three hoops), per dozen	8 00
No. 2 tubs (two hoops), per dozen	7 00
No. 3 tubs (two hoops), per dozen	6 00
Washboards pat. crimp., per dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, per dozen	2 25
Clothes pins, round head, per box	90

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	117½
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	
Five-Twenties, 1864	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121¾
Ten-Forties	118¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117¾
Currency Sixes	124
New Five Per Cents	18

STOCKS.

Western Union	76½
Adams Express	101
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	79
American Express	58
United States Express	43½
Pacific Mail	37¾
New York Central	102
Erie	16¼
Hudson	40
Michigan Central	56
Michigan Southern	70
Illinois Central	97½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98½
Northwestern	29½
Northwestern, preferred	54
Rock Island	107¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½
Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred	61
Toledo and Wabash	6½
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	97
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾
C. C. and I. C	4

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	
Five-Twenties, 1864	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	121¾
Ten-Forties	118¾
New Fives	117¾
Ten-Forties	118¾
Currency Sixes	124

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	
Missouri	101½
Tennessee, old	50
Tennessee, new	40
Virginia, new	40
Virginia, old	40

STOCKS.

Canton	
Western Union Telegraph	76½
Pacific Mail	38¼
Adams Express	101
Express	78½
American Express	58½
United States Express	43½
New York Central	102
Erie	16¼
Erie preferred	34½
Hudson	40
Harlem, preferred	130½
Michigan Central	56
Michigan Southern	70
Lake Shore	97½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98½
Illinois Central	97½
Chicago and Alton	98½
Northwestern preferred	54½
New Jersey Central	114½
Rock Island	107¾
St. Paul	34½
St. Paul preferred	61½
Fort Wayne	98
Toledo and Wabash preferred	6½
Terre Haute preferred	18
Chicago and Alton	97
Chicago and Alton preferred	103
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾
Indiana Central	4
Harrington and Quincy	111¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16
Delaware and Lackawana	92
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	19½
Central Pacific	100½
Union	104½

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 29, 1875.

REMARKS—There was no new feature in the market to-day, though a fair business was transacted. Butter was more active than for some days past, especially the best grades. Eggs steady at good prices. Groceries dull. Grain quiet, very few sales being made.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples	
Choice ₱ bbl	$3 50@4 00
Medium	2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.	
Choice	50@55
Other grades	35@40
Alcohol.	
Per gal	$2 25@2 30
Highwines	1 20@1 21
Ales.	
India, per bbl	@11
Lager	9@10
X	@9
XX	@10
Ashes.	
Pearl ash ₱ cwt	8 00@8 50
Pot ash	7 00@8 00
Swds and com	3 00@3 50
Refined	4 00@4 25
Brooms.	
No. 2, ₱ doz	2 25
No. 3, ₱ doz	2 50
No. 4, ₱ doz	3 00
No. 5, ₱ doz	3 50
No. 6, ₱ doz	3 75
Carpet Brooms—	
No. 3	4 00
No. 4, ₱ doz	4 25
No. 5, ₱ doz	4 50
Fancy Carpet	4 75@5 00
Fly Brooms—	
Per doz	$1 50@2 00
Stearine	9@10
Whips, fancy	1 50@2 00
Whips, plain	1 25@1 75
Oat Meal	7 00@
Groceries.	
Green Coffees—	
Fancy Rio	@26
Choice Rio	@25
Prime Rio	@24
Good Rio	@
Java	@34½@
Roasted Coffees—	
Rio, in papers	@33
Rio, in bulk	@28½
Java, in papers	@37
Java, in bulk	@33½
Teas—	
Young Hyson	50@1 00
Gunpowder	50@1 25
Imperial	50@1 00
Japan	55@1 00
Oolong	25@ 85
Fancy	$1 00@
Souchong	25@ 85
Rice—	
Choice Carolina	8½@
Patna	7½@8
Rangoon	7½@7½
Spices—	
Cloves, ₱ lb	60@
Allspice	17½@18½
Cassia	20@ 25
Nutmegs	$1 35@
Pepper	20@
Candles—	
Star, full weight	15
Stearine	@12
Mould	@12
Sugars—	
Standard A	11 @11½
Standard B	10½@11
Do extra C	10½@10¾
Extra C yellow	9½@
Franklin yel	9¼@
New Orleans	8½@9¾
Cut loaf	@12½
Crushed	11¾@
Powdered	11¾@
Granulated	11¾@
Molasses—	
Strictly choice N O	70@75
Prime	60@
Good	50@55
Syrups—	
Extra white drips	70@
Sugar drips	60@
Lower grades	35@50
Starch—	
Pearl	4½@
Silver gloss	6½@
Corn	10½@
Soaps—	
Irish, ₱ box	@4 25
Babbitt's best	7 00
Babbitt's X Castile	9 00
German mottled	7 50
Soda—	
Pittsburgh in kegs	5
Bi-carb, ₱ lb pkgs	3½
Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	7
Fresh Fruits.	
Grapes ₱ bu	50@65 00
Plums ₱ bu	5 00@6 00
Pears per bu	2 00@3 00
Crab apples ₱ bu	1 25@2 00
Peaches ₱ bu	50@1 00
Grain.	
Wheat—	
Old white	$1 55@1 58
do red winter	1 40@1 45
do Amber	1 41@1 54
New red win	1 30@1 35
Corn—	
Shelled, yellow	72@73
High mixed	70@71
Low Mixed	69@70
Ear yellow	72@73
Do mixed	72@73
Oats—	
Western white	47@48
mixed	43@44
Rye—	
New	87 @90
Barley—	
New Fall	1 20@1 25
Hops.	
New Crop	20@
Hay.	
Prime Tim on track	21@22
Loose by wagon	18@21
Hides.	
Heavy steer	8 @8½
Green salt calf	11 @12
Do light	6½@6 7
Do kip	6½@6 10
Hominy.	
Per bbl	$4 25@4 50
Honey.	
New ₱ lb	30 @35
Old	18 @22
Oils.	
Lard, ex. No. 1	81 05@1 08
Do No. 1	95 @
Do No. 2	75 @
Carbon	15 @11½
Mill Feed	
Bran, per cwt	1 05@1 10
Seconds, per cwt	1 10@1 25
Middlings	1 45@1 60
Chopped Feed	1 50@1 80
Oil Meal	1 90@2 00
Potatoes.	
On track per bu	45@ 50
From store do	55@ 60
Sweet per bbl	3 50@4 00
Provisions.	
Hams—	
Extra S C ₱ lb	15½@
Should's S C	9 @10
Blast bacon, S C	16 @
Dried beef ex S	
C	15½@
Beef tongues, ₱	
O, ₱ doz	7 50@
Bacon Shoulders	9 @
Rib sides	12 @
Clear rib do	13½@
Clear Sides	14½@
Mess pork	$23 00@23 50
Lard—	
Prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14
Do Half bbls	14½
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Do in ½ bbls	15
Do in buckets	15½
Do 3 lb caddies	17½
Do 5 lb do	17½
Do 3 lb pails	15½
Do 5 lb do	18
Do 6 lb do	17½
Kegs.	
Good mixed	2½@3
Woolen	½@
Salt.	
Car lots, ₱ bbl	$1 00@1 10
Jobbing lots	1 20@1 30
Tallow.	
Choice	8½@8¾
Medium	7½@8
Seeds	
Buckwheat	$1 50@
Flaxseed	1 75@1 80
Timothy	2 80@2 90
Clover	8 25@8 50
Poultry.	
Live chickens, ₱ pr	45@50
Vegetables.	
Tomatoes ₱ bu	$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₱ 100	5 00@6 00
Cucumb's ₱ bx	1 25@1 50
Onions, ₱ bbl	2 50@3 75
Wool.	
Fine, ₱ lb	32@40
Medium	38@41
Coarse	35@40
Tub washed	44@46
Combing, fine	46@49
Do coarse & medium	43@45
Pulled	40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 29, 1875.

REMARKS—The upward movement has received a permanent check it appears, as the market suffered another decline today, notwithstanding the efforts of holders to stay the reaction.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 45@1 47½. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 65@1 67½, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 43¾@1 47½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 13½@13¾c; Baltimore delivery 13½@13¾c; N. Y. delivery 13¾@14c.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 45@1 50 for city make and $1 30@1 35 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—Market weak at $1 60.

OIL CITY, September 29.—Market dull at $1 65 asked.

ROUSEVILLE, September 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1 55@1 60.

TIDIOUTE, September 29.—Market quiet and weaker at $1 60@1 62½.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Market quiet; S. W. 13½@13¾c; crude 6¼c; cases 17½c.

PARKERS, September 29.—Market nominal; shipment $1 67½; United $1 37½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, September 30, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, September 29.

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, Sept. 23	20	19½	7½
Friday, Sept. 24	44	14½	3½
Saturday, Sept. 25	47	14½	5½
Sunday, Sept. 26	86	31½	9½
Monday, Sept. 27	65	13½	8
Tuesday, Sept. 28	90	13½	37½
Wednesday, Sept. 29	69	13	18½
Total this week	421	120	90½
Total last week	338	163	83½

Through cattle this week, 186 cars; through cattle last week, 235 cars. Yard cattle this week, 235 cars; yard cattle last week, 163 cars.

SALES LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Sept. 23	238
Friday, Sept. 24	54
Saturday, Sept. 25	15
Monday, Sept. 27	256
Tuesday, Sept. 28	1,253
Wednesday, Sept. 29	1,073
Total this week	2,889
Total last week	2,346

HOGS.

Thursday, Sept. 23	2,746
Friday, Sept. 24	1,055
Saturday, Sept. 25	550
Monday, Sept. 27	2,978
Tuesday, Sept. 28	1,400
Wednesday, Sept. 29	1,300
Total this week	10,029
Total last week	11,786

SHEEP.

Thursday, Sept. 23	1,335
Friday, Sept. 24	147
Saturday, Sept 25	
Monday, Sept. 27	876
Tuesday, Sept. 28	8,161
Wednesday, Sept. 29	6,000
Total this week	16,519
Total last week	15,669

THE MARKET.

The outlook in the cattle market was worse for dealers during the week than at any preceding week during the year, and they wore a decidedly blue look. It is very difficult to give quotations, which were 50 to 75c off on all grades. Following is what J. F. Sadler & Co. have to say on the subject:

There has not been a market during the entire year when depression has been more general and severe than it has this week. Not one word can be said to give bright color to the matter. Everything is blue, shippers and buyers despondent and all complaining of losses on their transactions. There were but few country buyers in attendance and only part of the Philadelphia dealers have put in an appearance up to this writing. With this small number of buyers and a large supply of cattle for sale, which are offered in the face of discouraging reports from eastern points, it is not surprising that matters have assumed such an unsatisfactory shape and the regulation of values placed beyond the control of holders, who are compelled to submit to a decline of 50c per hundred on all grades. There are a few extra cattle on the market, but none sold up to this (Wednesday) evening, the highest price paid for any since Saturday being, we believe, 6¼c. There are a great many of all kinds yet unsold that will very probably have to be forwarded to Phil